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SATURDAY NIGHT

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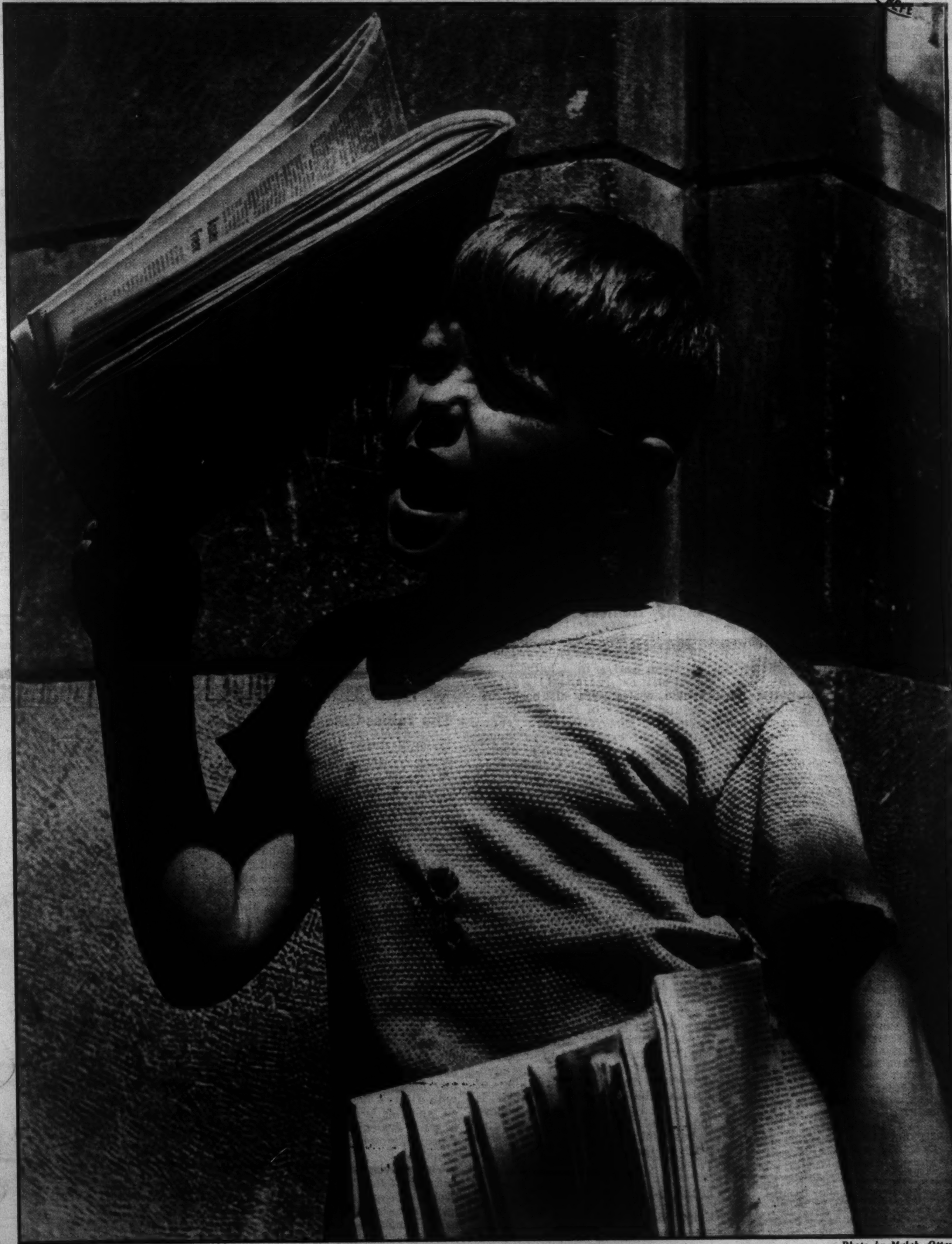
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Might Make An Election

THE fact that Mr. King has now broken the record for tenure of office by a Prime Minister of Canada—and with it quite a lot of other important records—is not without its bearing on the practical political situation. Mr. King has the kind of mind to which statistical events such as this are highly significant. He has already stated that he will not contest another election. He could continue in power for four more years without an election if he so desired, and if the present Parliament continued to support him. There is good reason to believe that he does not desire to remain in power anything like that length of time. He is now free, so far as his personal record is concerned, to retire at any moment with the credit of having governed longer than anybody else. This does not necessarily mean an election, but it makes an election likely.

The position of Mr. King's successor would be immensely strengthened by a successful election a few months after his coming to office. There would have to be a reasonable excuse for such an election, beyond the mere fact of there being a new Prime Minister. If the federal Conservative party can be tied up in some way with the attitude of Ontario in regard to the redistribution of the taxing powers a first-class excuse would seem to have been provided. For while the Ontario attitude may be popular in Ontario it would swing few seats in that already very Conservative province, and it is obviously most unlikely to swing votes towards the Conservatives in any other province.



—Photo by Malak, Ottawa.

Typifying the virility of a young nation is this Canadian newsboy shouting imperturbably the ever-changing pattern of world news today. Contrast him with the older type of news vendor common on London streets shown on pp. 4-5.

The only question is whether Mr. Drew and the federal Conservatives can be tied up together in the public mind. Mr. Bracken will presumably make some efforts to ensure that they shall not be, but it may be difficult for him to make them emphatic enough. Much will depend upon the extent to which the failure of the Conference can be kept in the public mind during the next half year or so; and the means of keeping it there are largely in the hands of Mr. Ilsley. There are signs that the Conservatives will take the line that the Conference was not a failure and should be reconvened, but this may be a little difficult to put over.

Migrating Scientists

WIDESPREAD discussion is going on in Canada about the migrating of trained personnel, and especially of qualified scientists, from this country to the United States, and it is a poor week in which somebody does not come forward with new evidence both of the migration and of the danger which it involves for Canada's future. The very powerful suction now being exerted by American industry upon the Canadian source of supply is probably not permanent; it is due, in the opinion of Chairman W. T. Dobson of the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers and Scientists, to wartime policies in the United States which have resulted in "approximately 100,000 fewer technical persons being produced than would have been the case in normal times." But by the time the normal flow of technical personnel is resumed in both countries and the suction process has come to an end, the whole position of Canada in respect to the supply of competent technicians will have been grievously impaired.

The demonstrated ability of a foreign government to secure the illicit services of able scientists in the employ of the Canadian government is certainly not wholly unconnected with the inadequacy of the remuner-

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Lively Plea for Encouragement to the Women on the Land

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THERE is hardly a magazine, a daily, or news broadcast that doesn't implore the people, the common ordinary people to eat less bread, less meat, less butter, less sugar. Now I don't know if all the little farming communities are in the same position as the one that I belong to. In past years every farmer's wife in our community was nearly obliged to raise the fowl, feed the calves and milk the cows; the men about the place got up too early, and stayed out on the land too late to do this bit of side work.

In our part of Canada, each woman would sell in a summer at least 25 or 30 pounds of beautiful, firm dairy butter and feed six or seven calves, and she had as her own, the few dollars weekly that she and her small sons and daughters by their own effort made. It was nice to be able to have a few dollars that Dad did not bother his head about, Jeanie got the odd dress, Jim the odd jacket or pair of trousers, the baby a blue rattle or stuffed doll, and Mother went around planning what wonders she was going to do with that old chair, the bedroom curtains, the brand new linoleum rug, she could maybe squeeze out by saving the few cents made from egg money or butter money.

This was happening in the time we small farmers call the Hungry Thirties.

Power machinery had not proved itself yet. Combines were all right for the larger farms maybe but not for us. Engines would never take the place of horses!

However, slowly and surely, the machinery came to the small farms. The young boys got a thrill out of riding a bright red new rubber treaded engine. It spelled power and freedom. It was exciting to watch a two-hundred acre field get so much smaller by night-fall. Also there was fascination in putting on the head lights and finishing the field late at night. Farming was fun and the wheat acreage increased and the trucks loaded out more and more wheat and Dad had an income now, not a living. Mother still had just a little pocket money from a flock of hens, a cow or two and some calves.

Now Dad had to pay an income tax to the Government, he was no longer a free man to grow what he liked, he had to do what he was told. The few dollars Mom and the girls made were added to the farm net income. Then Dad said "Huh, we will cut out Mother's hard work, maybe a chicken or two, one cow, no pigs at all. We will sell all the livestock on the farm, it's too hard work anyway and what's the good of Mom working? The extra she makes goes to pay tax anyway!" The result—all the nice big Yorkshires, the four or five big fat steers, the crocks of butter disappeared; gallons of milk quit flowing and in just a flash there wasn't any. Now the corrals are empty, the henhouses are quiet, the stables are converted into granaries and the people of Britain cry for just a little more.

Shame it is, and somebody is to blame. Figure it out Mr. Ilsley. You allow a married woman in a city to make $600 free of taxation on her husband's income tax return. Why have you discriminated against the farm woman? Her little bit is carefully added to her husband's income tax, so she is not an independent earner any more. You have the taxes and you make sure to add $2,000 a year to the salary of our Members of Parliament, *tax free.*—As a result we hear President Truman, our own Minister of finance and Mr. Hoover, appealing with every means in their power for more farm produce.

Well, here is a small voice from the prairies, that meekly rises to say—"Mr. Ilsley, take off the taxes on every little bit of farm produce but grain and watch the result.

Regina, Sask. A FARMER'S WIFE

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Highly Ironical

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

COMMENTING on your article on Lord Keynes in a letter to you (SATURDAY NIGHT, June 8,) Mr. D. E. Peddie writes: "In his book, 'The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money,' Keynes . . . advocates the expenditure of public money even in waste such as digging and refilling holes or building pyramids."

Here is what Lord Keynes said in fact: "Gold-mining is the only pretext for digging holes in the ground which has recommended itself to bankers as sound finance." And: "Ancient Egypt was doubly fortunate in that it possessed *two* activities, namely pyramid building as well as the search for the precious metals. . . Thus we are so sensible, have schooled ourselves to so close a semblance of prudent financiers, taking careful thought before we add to the 'financial' burdens of posterity by building them houses to live in, that we have no such easy escape from the sufferings of unemployment."

To be sure, these statements are highly ironical. But to conclude from them that Lord Keynes advocated the digging and refilling of holes or the building of pyramids, is as justified as it would be to believe me if I said that Mr. Peddie certainly has read and understood the great work of Lord Keynes.

Toronto, Ont. R. M. COPER

Upside-Down History

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN A letter in your April 27 issue, Mr. W. A. Shannon says that late in 1939 the democracies rejected and despised Russian overtures towards cooperation. I think his 1939 history is upside down. As nearly all your readers will remember, the British wanted (too late) to cooperate with Russia and sent a mission to Moscow in the summer of 1939, with the best of motives but with no luck at all; the mission was kept idling while the German-Russian arrangements were being secretly completed. A good deal of Mr. Shannon's other history is no more accurate.

As for the Russian fondness of music being a guarantee of peace, it may be remembered that the Germans are also fond of music. So, for that matter, may be an Italian gangster, a Polynesian cannibal, or a cobra. It proves nothing either way.

Mr. Shannon's own emotions do him credit but do not make his history or theories any more credible.

West Vancouver, B.C. DAVID BROCK

A Complaint

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. A. E. PRINCE'S article, "Philosophy of Zionism is Non-Assimilation," in SATURDAY NIGHT for April 20, has just come to my attention. His misstatement that a cardinal point of the Zionist philosophy is to protest against the assimilation and integration of Jews in the communities where they live is egregious. But less to be borne is the article's total disregard of fundamental responsibilities for the Jewish tragedy. Mr. Prince, as advice to the Jews, paraphrases Jeremiah: "Seek the welfare of the community in which you live and integrate yourself into its life, for only in this fashion will you know peace." This is tantamount to blaming the Jews for anti-Semitism. It is a shocking display of complacency.

New York, N.Y. RALPH GUSTAFSON

The Retort Courteous

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

DR. CHISHOLM reminds us that Adam and Eve were forbidden to eat of the fruit of the Tree, but to remain as they were created in a state of ignorance of good and evil. Therefore, he contends, we must treat our children in the same way, keeping them in ignorance alike of right and wrong, and all will be well with them for time and eternity.

But Dr. Chisholm forgets that Adam and Eve did eat of the fruit, and thereafter there was no going back either for themselves or for their descendants. Dr. Chisholm's whole philosophy is based on the colossal fallacy that we can go back and unlearn good and evil.

Sudbury, Ont. F. N. MACLEOD

The Tobias Case

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE TOBIAS murder verdict ridiculed the Law. Twelve reasonable men permitted their emotions to run away with their intellects. They rendered a legally invalid verdict.

That was bad enough. But now the Ontario Attorney General has gone them one better. He is appealing only the length of the sentence. He has as yet taken no step to appeal the verdict. His duty calls loudly to him to do so.

The Criminal Code gives to the Attorney General "the right to appeal against any judgment or verdict of acquittal of a trial court in respect of an indictable offence on any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone."

It is true that the jury, when present in a court of law, is the master of the findings of the fact. Neither the Judge nor the Court of Appeal has any jurisdiction or right to interfere with a jury's findings of fact—provided, and this is most important, there is some evidence upon which twelve reasonable men could find the fact so found.

This proviso itself may look like a question of fact. It is, however, more probably a question of pure law. At least there is sufficient doubt as to its being something other than one of law alone to place upon Mr. Blackwell the duty of insisting upon the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, if necessary.

The most recent reported decision on this question which I was able to find is Rex v Ashcroft. Mr. Justice O'Halloran's dissenting judgment is worthy of the consideration of the Ontario Court of Appeal and, if necessary, that of the Supreme Court of Canada.

In Balyea v Rex, the Ontario Court of Appeal reviewed decisions of fact made by a trial judge and the Supreme Court of Canada confirmed the Court of Appeal in so doing.

It is right and proper that a jury, if present, should have absolute jurisdiction in respect to the findings of fact. If, however, there are any reasonable grounds for believing that a jury has abused this most important democratic privilege, the Court of Appeal should be required to consider the matter and, if necessary, order a new trial. If this is not the law at present it should be.

Toronto, Ont. S. M. FARWELL

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

HEADLINE in Ottawa paper:

RUSSIA BROADCASTS IN
A HUNDRED TONGUES

With most of 'em sticking out we suspect.

•

Deciding that Spain is not at present a menace to world peace, but might be in the future, it has been recommended that she be considered for membership in the United Nations. At least her qualifications for entry are not entirely out of order.

•

Price control is still on, says Donald Gordon. On vacation, by the look of things.

•

Faux pas aux Pieds

To do honor to the first American baby (son of a U.S. sergeant with the occupation army) born in Berlin, the commander of the forces appointed the child to the rank of corporal. The lusty youngster, in opening his mouth to make suitable acknowledgment, is said to have promptly put his foot in it.

•

"The dollar shirt is now two dollars and worth only 50 cents," complains a correspondent in a daily paper. Even at that, we only get half the shirt we used to get, when we get one, which we can't.

•

The Justice of the Supreme Court Assizes, London (Ont.), has declared that women must wear "some sort of contraption" on their heads while in court, even if it be "an inverted saucepan or frying-pan with a cabbage on top." It is evident the judge wants only the best.

The new British jet plane, travelling faster than sound, can only be heard after it has gone. We have noticed this too with the 8:19 local on those mornings when we reach the station at 8:20.

•

A movie magazine says that the slow motion film of a common garden snail in action is exciting to watch. But not to be compared with the world's champion chess player sweeping one of his pawns to its ultimate destination on the next square.

•

Stymied

Recently, a golfer sued a fellow golfer for hitting him in the jaw with a brassie while demonstrating how the club should be used. A stroke of this kind seems to call for a spoon.

•

The New York sponsors of a certain soap opera are extending invitations to holiday visitors to attend the show in the broadcasting studios. Admission is free, and is worth every penny of it.

•

Although entymologists are agreed that the mosquito is the most complex and interesting of insects, we have no liking for the habit of sticking its nose in other people's business.

•

From a trade journal:

"Rabbit fur, out of which 85% of men's hats are made, is back on the market, and hat production is jumping ahead by leaps and bounds."

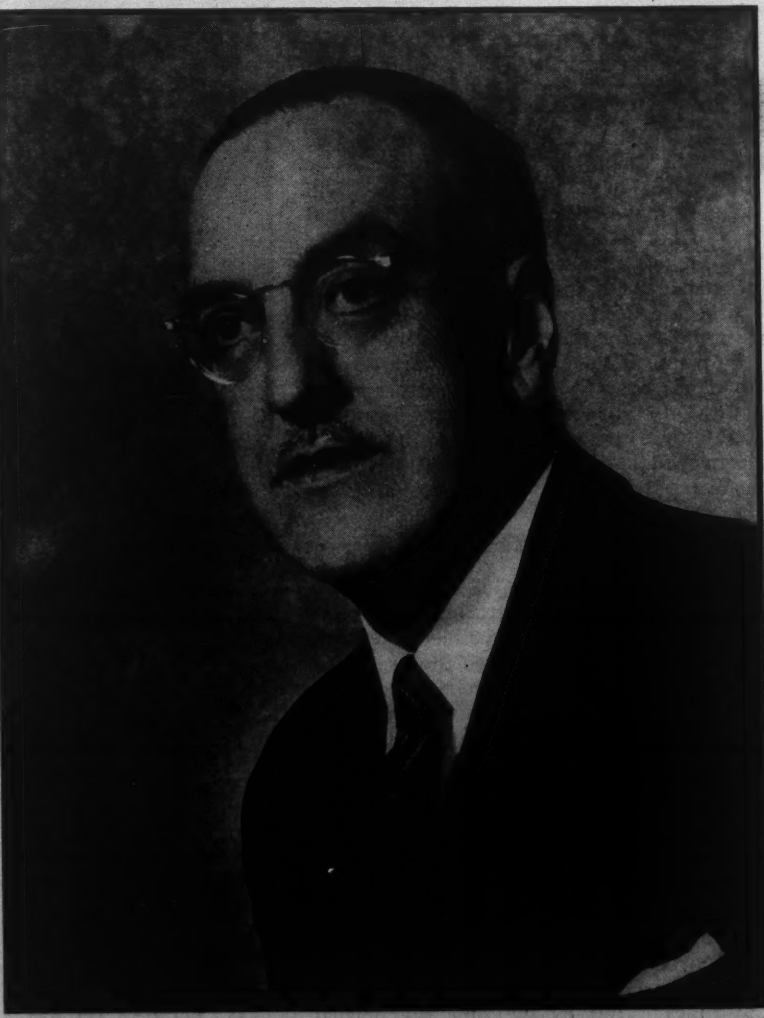
It looks as if someone forgot to remove the rabbit before putting the fur into the hat.

•

From a Quebec newspaper:

"The latest Montreal Police morality drive is causing two-piece swim suits to be removed from dummies in city store windows."

In deference to our niece Ettie, we refrain from making any revealing comment.



The sudden death of A. Stanley Christie, recently re-elected president of Periodical Press Association, at his home at Vaudreuil on June 1 is a serious loss to publishing in Canada. Born at Apple Hill in Glengarry County on November 4, 1888, Mr. Christie was educated locally and at McGill University. He became Eastern representative for Hugh C. Maclean Publications at the age of 23, and business manager of Industrial and Educational Publishing Co. Ltd., in 1916. In March, 1929, he organized National Business Publications Ltd., at Gardenvale, Quebec, which, under his presidency, grew to be one of the leading publishing organizations in Canada. Mr. Christie was a very prominent figure in the technical advances made in recent years by the Canadian publishing industry.

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

ation paid to such men, in comparison with the time and money spent on their training and the social position which they are expected to maintain. At a time when every kind of organized labor is securing large voluntary concessions, and fighting for still larger ones, in the matter of wages and workers' conditions, the scientists of Canada continue to receive, with but few exceptions, the salaries granted them before the war, which were even then inadequate. Men who have spent seven years at the university and three more obtaining practical experience are expected to live on $1800 a year less statutory deductions, which puts them in much the same case as the members of one of the stronger trade unions, except that their incomes may be a bit more stable. It is among these younger men that the drain to the United States is most serious, and it is in the years when they would have become experienced and high-ranking men in Canada that the results will be most seriously felt. The new generation which is at present being run through the universities in such enormous numbers will not be available to fill up the gaps for six or seven years, allowing for academic training and a period, all too short, for practical work in a junior capacity.

Talk of halting the flow by putting legislative impediments in the way of those seeking to cross the border is foolish; Canada cannot be made into a prison-house. Canadians must learn to pay the price that competition establishes.

THE STRANGER

IF you had spoken, cast one magic word
To break the heavy spell and set us free,
You the queen, and I the ardent lover,
(Or so I pictured in my new found love —
For one may love at sight when sight is sweet),
— Beside me, yet a thousand miles away —
And if one glance of mine had e'er awoken
The slow, cool calm of your gray eyes,
Or got so much as a weather phrase from your dear lips,

Oh, then I know that heaven would have broken
From the splendor of it all, and through the skies
Dropped trumpeters in wild triumphant cry
And all the host celestial would have flown
Around your throne in token.
All this, and more —
If you had spoken.

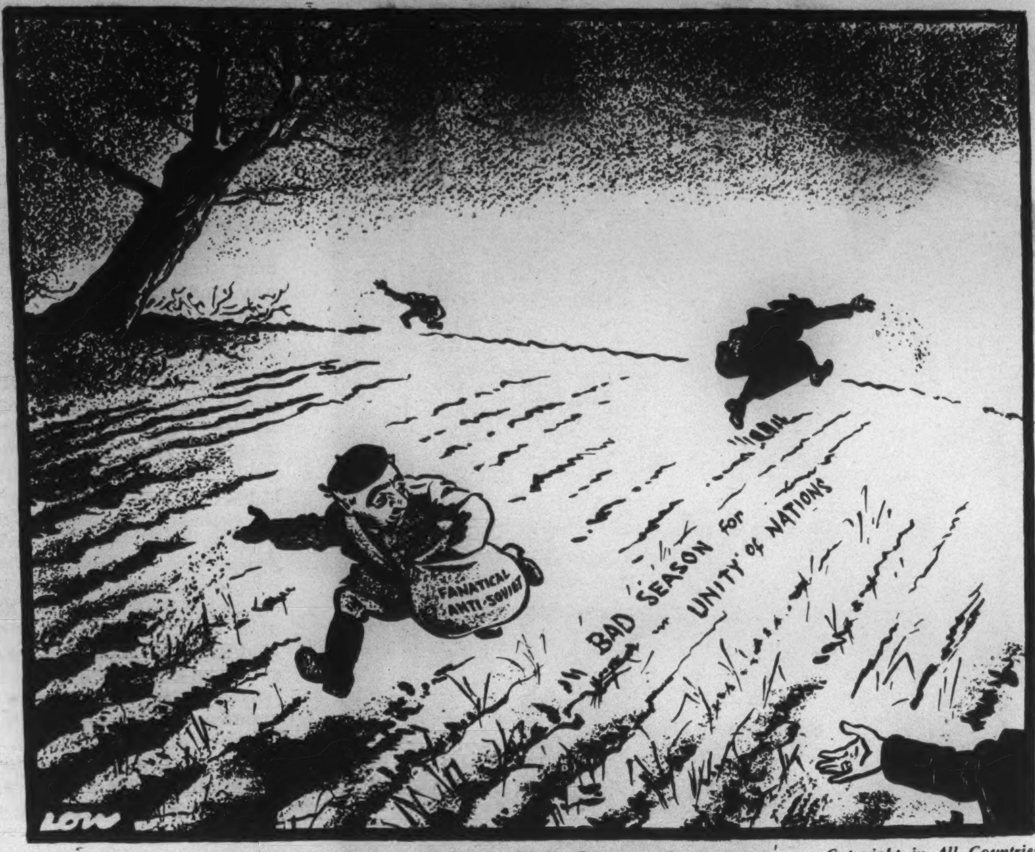
Dorothy Wilkinson

Winnipeg Changes

THE announced retirement of G. V. Ferguson from the position of Executive Editor of the Winnipeg *Free Press* is an event of major importance in Canadian journalism. Until the death of John W. Dafoe the brilliance of the Ferguson contribution to what has long been the ablest editorial page in the country was somewhat obscured from public knowledge by the rich personality of the older man. But insiders knew, and the public has known for the last two years, that "G.V.F." was a personality in his own right. The announcement of his departure includes no information of what he proposes to do next, beyond a suggestion that he will leave Winnipeg, but it is safe to wager that he will not cease to be a weighty influence in Canada's thinking. Meanwhile his very able, if very different, colleague Grant Dexter assumes the executive editorship and removes from Ottawa to Winnipeg.

On Communism

THE Charlottetown *Guardian* wants SATURDAY NIGHT to regard, and to describe, as Communists all persons who believe the doctrine of "the state-owning all productive capital, and distributing the national income according to the need of the recipient, not what he contributes to the community." The *Guardian* says that this is Communism as defined by Communists.


FANATICAL ANTI-SOVIET
BAD SEASON for UNITY of NATIONS
LOW

OPPORTUNITY FOR SOWING TARES

Copyright in All Countries

We shall not do anything of the kind. This definition would exclude all the present rulers of Russia, and presumably the great majority of the people of Russia, for Russia has long ceased to believe in the distribution of the national income according to the need of the recipient. It would exclude Mr. Tim Buck, who claims to be a Communist, and nearly all the people in Canada who claim to be Communists. It would include a lot of idealists who would be thrown out of any meeting of the Communist party. We propose to stick to the definition of Communism which says that it is whatever happens to be believed in at the moment by the Communist party, and we shall try to keep track of all changes in what the party believes in, so that we can change our definition of Communism accordingly.

Growth of Disorder

THE uncertainty which at present exists in Canada regarding the location of various elements of the sovereign power as between the Dominion and the provinces is producing a complete breakdown of the whole sovereign power itself, which unless pretty rapidly arrested will lead to a state of chaos and the ultimate development of some kind of dictatorship. The uncertainty is due to the emergency doctrine of the constitution, which transfers certain elements of sovereign power from the provinces to the Dominion for the period of an emergency of which no one can determine the duration. In consequence of that uncertainty both Dominion and provincial governments have for weeks past been engaged in evading responsibility for the enforcement of law in labor disputes, because the acceptance of responsibility would cause them to lose, for a time at least, the votes of a large element of organized labor and its supporters. It is in accordance with human nature that such things should happen in such circumstances, and it is no use expecting politicians to be immune to human weaknesses; but the result to Canada of any long continuance of these conditions may be disastrous in the extreme.

The successful functioning of the system of private enterprise—the only system which can preserve us from having to accept either a Nazi or a Communist dictatorship—depends upon the maintenance of the rights, as defined by law, of both the property owner and employer on the one hand and the seller of labor on the other. The rights of the property owner, and the rights of the seller of labor who does not happen to be a member of a certain union. have been trampled under foot in an almost unprecedented manner during the last few weeks. The local authorities have in some instances assisted in the trampling, and the provincial and Dominion authorities have to a large extent stood idly by and taken no steps, or only very inadequate steps, to maintain law and order.

It is not too much to say that this is exactly what the promoters of the strikes in question have desired to bring about. Their chief objective is not so much to improve the condition of the workers whom they lead, as to bring about a paralysis of the existing economic system which will bring it to inevitable collapse and enable them to replace it with the kind of dictatorship which they desire. Against a single responsible authority they would have a comparatively poor chance, whether it were that of the Dominion or of any Canadian province. But with both authorities solicitously keeping themselves out of the picture the task is far easier.

The great mass of the Canadian public, which was sympathetic to the Canadian Seamen's Union until it began to understand the inevitable results of the methods employed in the strike, is now concerned about nothing except the main point that law and order should be maintained, and if it knew which government to blame for the failure to maintain them it would soon express itself in such a way that that government would not dare to flout it. But it does not know; and it is helpless in its ignorance, and meanwhile respect for law and order is being whittled down with every succeeding day of disorder, and the only person in the country who seems to know where he is going and to have the requisite courage and determination to go there is Mr. "Pat" Sullivan—who when Russia was a supporter of Germany was kept in internment as a person who if free would be likely to be of assistance to Canada's enemies.

Vatican Diplomats

WITH the May meetings of the various religious bodies, in this country as in the United States, the question of the propriety of diplomatic relations with the Holy See has come into discussion once again. In the case of Canada there is at present no such relationship. In the case of the United States there is a personal representative of the President at the Vatican, and presumably a reciprocal representation of His Holiness in Washington.

The objections expressed by various Protestant religious bodies in both Canada and the United States against any representation of their countries at the Vatican are based on the view that the Vatican is not a political state but a Church, and should therefore not be diplomatically recognized. The answer of Catholics is that the Vatican is not only a Church but also a state with its own territory over which it exercises full and independent sovereignty in accordance with a treaty of 1929 between the Pope and the King of Italy.

The United Kingdom has diplomatic relations with this state, and maintains an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See. If this is a feasible arrangement for a country possessing an Established Church which does not recognize the religious supremacy of the Pope, it would be also feasible for a country like Canada which has equally a Protestant King but has no established Church. However the main question to consider would seem to be whether the amount of business likely to be done between the rulers of Vatican City (as distinguished from the Roman Catholic Church) and the government of Canada is sufficiently great to require handling by a Minister Plenipotentiary. There are a very large number of states in the world with which Canada does not do business, and could not afford to do business, through her own Ambassadors and Ministers, and no slight to the dignity of these states is conveyed by the lack of such a functionary, just as no slight to the dignity of Canada is conveyed by the fact that they are not represented at Ottawa.

To introduce the argument that the Pope is the spiritual head of many millions of Catholics all over the world is to admit that representation at the Vatican is not to a secular state but to a religious authority; and the argument against such representation is fairly strong.

Communist Loyalty

PERSONS who find it difficult to believe that Canadian citizens and British subjects, some of whom are such by birth and others by long-standing adoption, can yet feel a loyalty to the cause of Communism which overrides any allegiance which they recognize to this country, should bear in mind the observations of Léon Blum when asked in 1940 about the expulsion of the Communists from the French Chamber of Deputies. Vincent Sheean, who interviewed him, suggested that this policy seemed like a mistake in view of the influence which the Communist leaders were still exerting among the French working class. This is his record of the answer, given in his book "Between the Thunder and the Sun":

"M. Blum rejected this idea with feline vehemence—in another character one might have called it energy. 'Que voulez-vous?' he demanded, gesturing with both hands and grimacing at the same time. 'The French Communist Deputies were members of all the committees at which military and other secrets were discussed — the Military Commission, for example. They could sit through a secret debate, hear figures which cannot be made public, and then go straight to the Soviet Embassy and give a report on the whole thing. From the Soviet Embassy to the German General Staff in Berlin is only a step nowadays, you know. Keeping the French Communist Deputies in their place was equivalent to establishing a direct line of communication with the German General Staff. The situation had become intolerable.' "

At the time of this interview, of course, Russia had a non-aggression pact with Germany and was doing all that she could to keep that country in good humor in the hope of avoiding or at least postponing the ultimate attack.

If the French Communists could thus betray their own country, not merely to Russia, which was ostensibly neutral, but to Germany also, as they cannot have failed to know, how much easier must it have been for Canadian Communists to break their oaths of secrecy and convey information to a Russia which was then quite unassociated with any of our enemies and was actually fighting against several of them!

Another consideration in the case of the Canadian Communists is the fact that each successive step in the way of cooperation with an espionage network makes it more difficult, and ultimately impossible, for the cooperator to withdraw from the association. When once one has performed an act of conspiracy with an agent of a foreign power, one is pretty much in the hands of that agent and his chiefs. If one does not do what they tell one to do, they can always allow information about what one has done to leak out; and each time the thing that one is asked to do is just a little more damning than the preceding one. Most of the self-confessed conspirators in the Canadian spy ring probably felt distinctly uncomfortable about what they were doing, but once they had started they did not dare to withdraw.

THE HONEST GOLFER

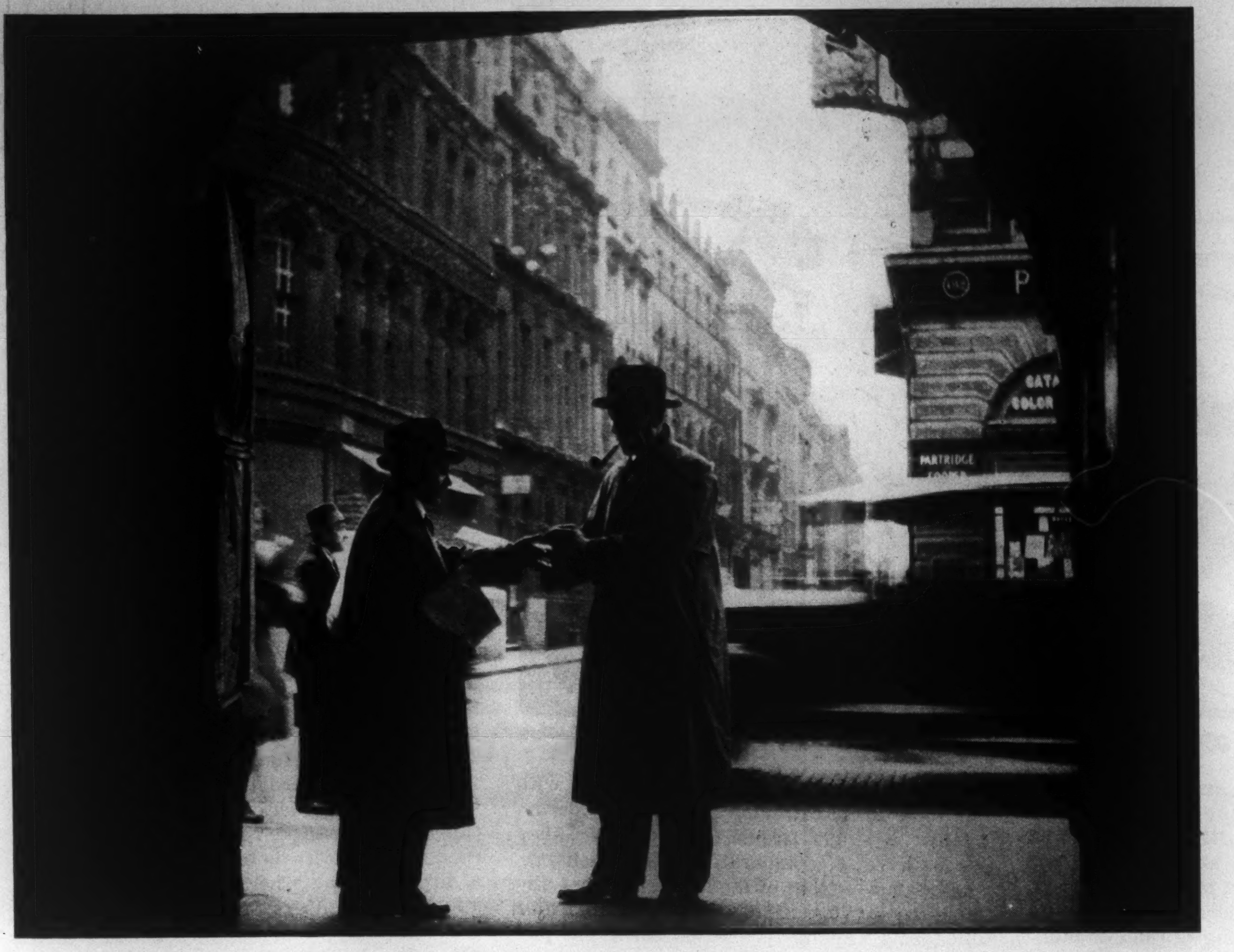
MY GOLF-BALL'S low trajectory
Proves me the vigor of my drive.
(No one of the elect can be
A better tee-er-off than me,
No matter how he strive!)

I watch it soar, I note its fall
Deep in a dandelion-bed,
But when I go to find the ball
I have no sort of luck at all,
Fluff-balls are there instead.

And yet, although I lost the sphere
Which I so marvellously hit,
Some blessings touch the now-and-here.
I found *three* balls, all lost this year,
And never mentioned it.

J. E. M.

"Once a Paper Seller, Always..."—Fleet Street



Paddy Cole's pitch is opposite Chancery Lane, where Fleet Street joins the Strand. In the immediate vicinity of the Law Courts, this entrance leads to the legal quarters known as "The Temple," quiet backwater behind Fleet Street's bustle, badly-blitzed during the war.

FLEET STREET, or the Street of Ink, or just The Street to members of the journalistic profession who work there, is the daily destination of yet another brotherhood, without whom the news just wouldn't reach the public—the newsvendors.

Newsvendors in London are in a somewhat special position since drugstores there sell neither daily papers nor periodicals, nor are there any unattended stands at street corners. So that with over twenty London daily and Sunday newspapers, newsvendors are kept literally on their toes.

Little of the glamour that attaches to Fleet Street is ever connected with the man who sells the papers, yet he is the real link between the paper and the reading public, the distributing agent of that powerful institution, the Press. But from the point of view of fellow newsvendors, the Fleet Street branch is considered to be the aristocracy of the trade for it sells papers to the men who write them, and no more eager readers can be found anywhere.

IT IS, THEREFORE, a very sound commercial proposition to own a "pitch" or stand in The Street, and most of the men—and women—who sell papers there have held their pitch for ten, twenty and sometimes for fifty years without interruption. In peacetime, a newsvendor at a busy Fleet Street corner could earn anything up to £25 a week. And a really good pitch would fetch anything up to £1,000 if its owner ever thought of selling it—which he very rarely did.

The system of "pitches" has grown up through unwritten tradition; a newcomer would not be allowed to sell his papers within a certain distance of other vendors, and by now, of course, all good positions are tied up and in secure hands; newspapers themselves own quite a few of them. Box seats are not allowed on the sidewalk without special police permission on account of old age or infirmity. Permission has also to be obtained from the owner of the building outside which the pitch is set up.

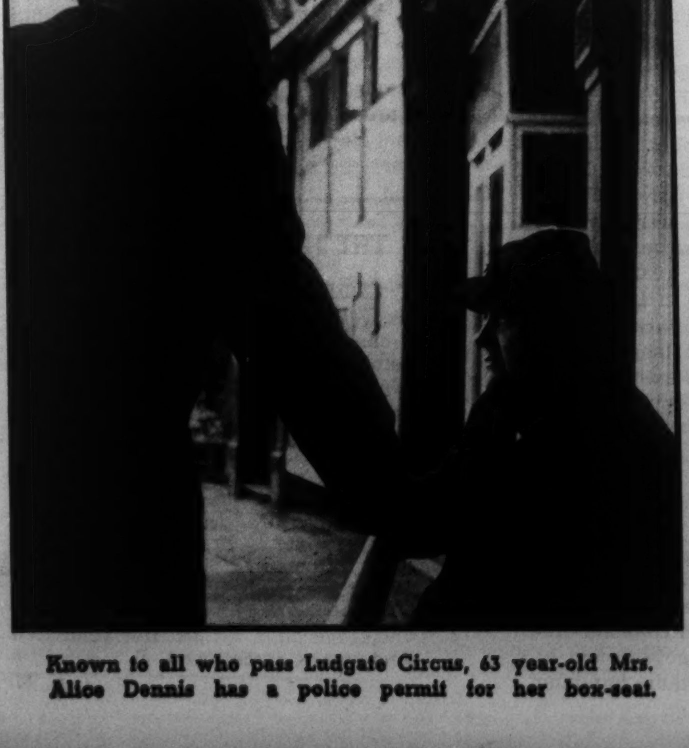
THERE are three types of newsvendors in London. First are those who work for one paper and display that paper's bills (these posters used to be issued with each new edition, but, since paper was restricted, there has been only one permanent poster). These men pay one shilling and sixpence per quire and make eightpence profit on the transaction. For the display of the bill they are paid £1.1s.0d. a week. These work from pitches owned by newspapers.

The second category consists of those who work on their own and

"Dead-pan" Harry Honnor has stood at Fetter Lane Corner 21 years; has four sons to take over pitch.

Paddy Cole argues a point with a member of the legal profession, many of whom are his customers.

A short distance from Canadian Press and Reuters, Mrs. E. Mole rests on the steps of Barclays Bank.



Known to all who pass Ludgate Circus, 63 year-old Mrs. Alice Dennis has a police permit for her box-seat.

A. W. Parker, 70, has a busy pitch just below Chancery Lane, where he only sells the Evening Standard.

Joe Mole, 35, counts his takings. Opposite The Daily Telegraph the pitch has been in the family 25 years.

Newsvendors Keep the Pitch in the Family

sell all three London evening papers; they pay the same for their papers but receive no money for displaying bills. They own their pitch, which they have either bought from a previous owner or inherited.

The third group also work on their own but sell all the evening and morning papers, as well as all magazines and periodicals. These also own their pitch and receive no bill money.

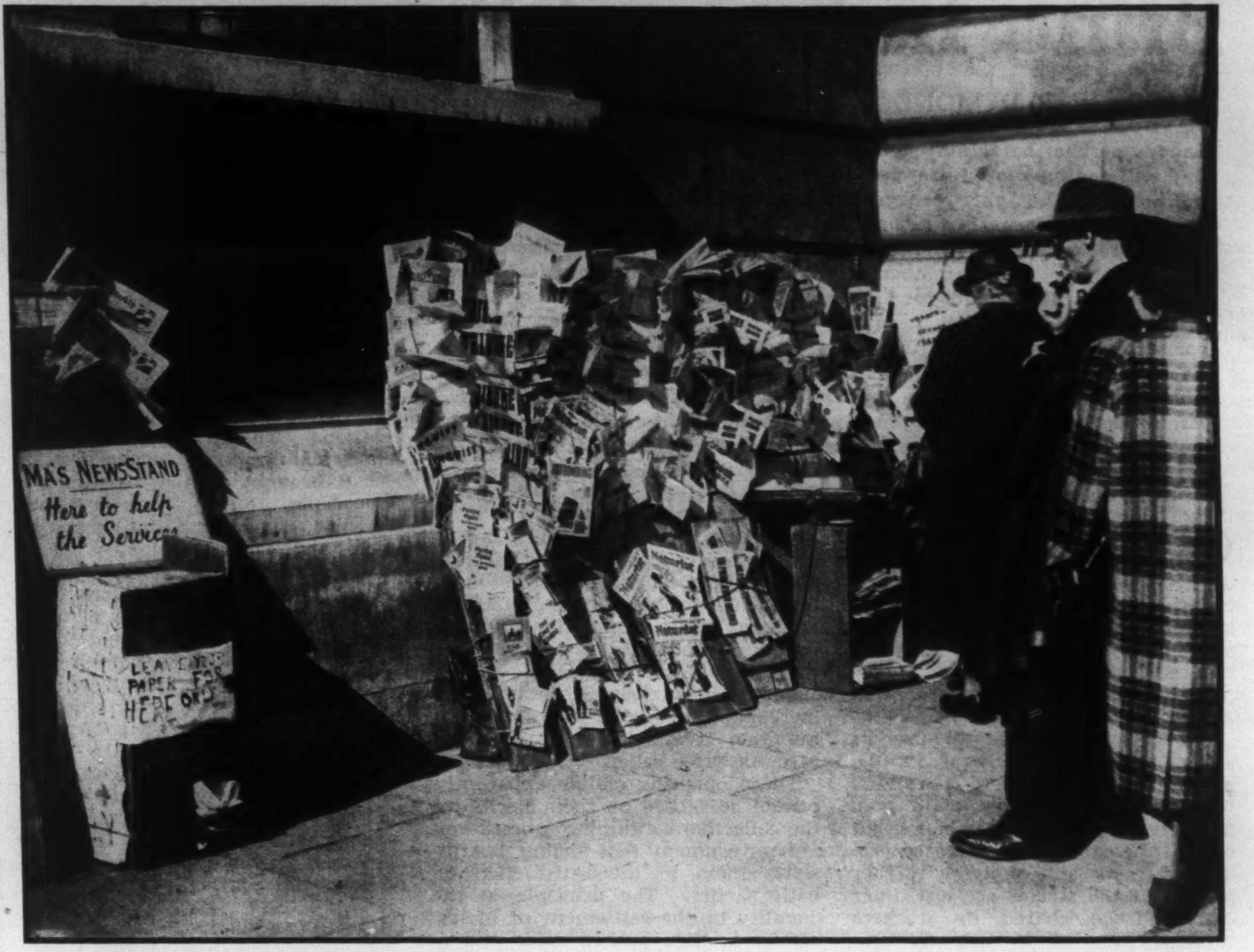
ALL this is a far cry from the early 17th century when news-letters were printed on single quarto sheets and pasted on the walls of Fleet Street's coffee houses and taverns, where people congregated to read them. Reports, in this news-letter form, of murders in various parts of England found avid readers, despite the comparatively high cost and limited circulation. The early publishers of news had to keep on the right side of the king or they might find their paper suppressed, and at this stage, papers which called themselves "weekly" did not always manage to make their appearance with regularity every week.

Still a rendezvous of Fleet Street journalists and newsvendors alike is The Olde Cheshire Cheese, whose steak and mushroom dinners—before the war—were a reminder of the days when Samuel Johnson frequented the tavern daily to gorge himself on meat pie and jugged hare. Visitors are still allowed, if they wish, to sit in Dr. Johnson's chair.

Today, London's newspapers have the largest circulation of any in the world for they are circulated all over Britain, northern and Scottish editions being printed in Manchester and Glasgow. English local newspapers have comparatively small circulations for this reason.

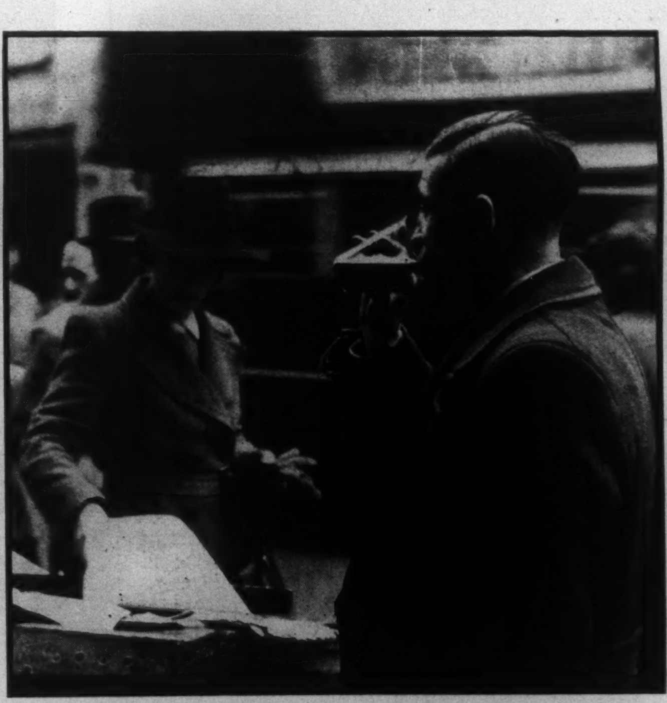
LONDON dailies are down to four pages from a pre-war size of from 20 to 32, and Sunday papers down to eight pages (or a very occasional 12) from their former 32-page average, yet they are in greater demand than ever. Most of Fleet Street's newsvendors say they could sell far more than they could in peacetime—if they could get them, and some are not able to obtain even their pre-war quota. At the moment, newsmen at busy corners sell out a new edition within a matter of minutes, and, when there is special news in the air, often have a queue waiting just before the paper van is due to arrive. If you are travelling into London from outside and don't get there before six, you are just out of luck as far as an evening paper is concerned.

London's newsvendors hope, however, that paper restrictions will soon be lifted, so that their joyful, if slightly unintelligible "Extra, extra, read orl abaht it" will return to all its old zest.



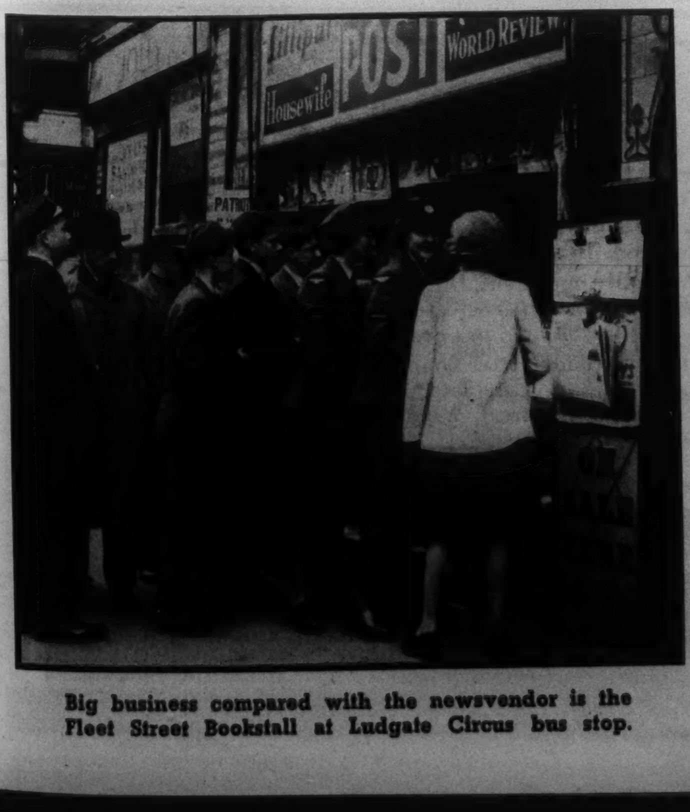
Ma's News Stand at the busy corner where Lower Regent Street joins Piccadilly Circus. "Ma" used to be on Fleet Street, but during the war she bought her own pitch where she sold papers of practically all the Allied nations. Here she became well known to many servicemen on leave.

On the Shoe Lane corner outside Daily Express black glass building is 68-year-old newcomer, Jim Sullivan.



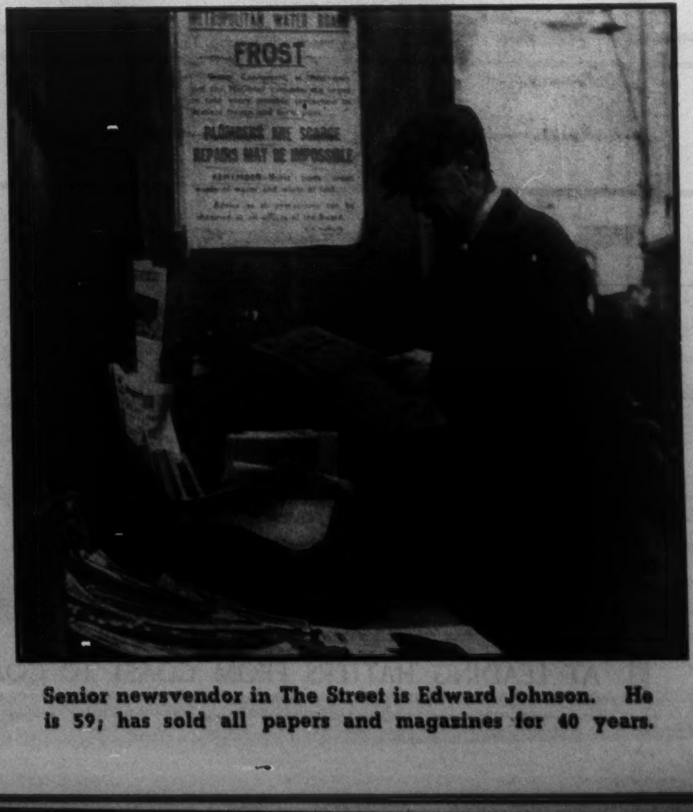
In London's changeable weather a glass of beer from one of Fleet Street's pubs is welcome to Joe Mole.

Oldest man in Fleet Street is Alfred Whomes, 86, who now only does part-time selling at Ludgate Circus.



Big business compared with the newsvendor is the Fleet Street Bookstall at Ludgate Circus bus stop.

Sidney Harrison, 40, at Ludgate Circus, has infantile paralysis; now sells 15½ quires against a pre-war 26.



Senior newsvendor in The Street is Edward Johnson. He is 59; has sold all papers and magazines for 40 years.

Production Committees Can Bring Industrial Peace

By W. R. DYMOND

Labor's postwar bargaining demands have resulted in large scale strikes and will continue to do so unless intelligent action is taken. This article outlines how the Labor-Management Production Committees, developed during the war years, can be used to avert these strikes. The committees can, if reconstituted, reconcile the opposing interests of labor and management by reducing labor costs to the point where management is able to meet the demands for higher wages which labor is making.

Mr. Dymond holds that the union must represent the workers on the committee in the same way that it represents them in bargaining matters. He also believes that to insure participation of union members on the L.M.P.C. there should be a predetermined agreement on the gains. Mr. Waisglass, writer of the previous Saturday Night article on the subject of production committees, maintained that the L.M.P.C.'s should be kept separate from the bargaining machinery, that preliminary agreement on gains distribution was, in most cases, unnecessary.

CANADA faces the prospect of widespread strikes as a result of labor's postwar demands for increased wage rates and shorter hours. If labor's aspirations are met, employers fear rising costs and reduced profits, consumers rising prices, and the government runaway inflation.

Labor has promised to use its strike weapon liberally if its demands are not granted. If workers win the strikes, they will gain higher wages and shorter hours, but only at the expense of increased production costs and probably higher prices. If the strikes are lost, their cost will be shared by workers through loss of income, by employers through loss of sales, and by consumers through inconvenience and loss of goods. Can this disastrous series of events be avoided short of the outlawing of strikes by legislation or the dissolution of trade unions?

In an economy dominated by the fear of inflation, both unions and management are attempting to justify their position before the bar of public opinion, in a way which makes the settlement of the disputes short of industrial warfare even more difficult. The unions argue that employers can afford to pay higher wages without increasing prices because of wartime increases in industrial productivity. Doubt must be cast on the assumption that increases in productivity in the manufacture of war supplies can be automatically transferred to the production of peacetime goods. Management, on the other hand, is adamant in its contention that industry cannot afford to pay higher wages without increasing prices. Industry is anxious to obtain price increases and will use any ammunition available to support its case for price relief.

These opposing claims apparently cannot be settled on their merits by the collective bargaining process nor can government fact-finding boards settle them to the satisfaction of both parties. The principle of rationality in the settlement of man's affairs is then pushed aside and a test of economic strength ensues through the medium of the strike.

By ideal standards strikes are unnecessary, but no one has yet found a panacea for their abolition in a free society. In an important sense the whole direction of modern industrial relations policies is towards the minimization or avoidance of industrial disputes. It is presumptuous to offer any ready-made or simple solution to the problem of avoiding the strike which arises from a complex of economic and social causes. Since the number and severity of strikes are a measure of the failure of organized industrial relations, any policy which can perfect and improve those relations should lead to a reduction of industrial conflict. All that is here suggested is that the application of successful principles of employer-employee relations should lead to a diminution of industrial disputes. Labor-management cooperation is such a principle; it has functioned in a useful but limited way in the past; its extension in the future can avoid labor disputes which lead to strikes.

Our newspapers feature the dramatic and destructive breakdown of industrial relations which results from strikes. It is unfortunate that the equally dramatic but constructive improvement of industrial relations which occurs through labor-management cooperation is rarely brought to the attention of the public. Surely it is a newsworthy achievement for management and labor to jointly bring about the improvement of productive efficiency, the reduction of costs, and the improvement of quality for their own and the public's benefit. Workers through their suggestions have saved employers and the public millions of dollars during the war, yet it is only when they ask for an increase in wages that they receive public attention. The point which needs to be emphasized is that the constructive activity of labor-management cooperation can be used to avoid the destructive activity of industrial conflict.

Past Successes

Canada had some experience with labor-management cooperation prior to the recent war, notably on the Canadian National Railway, in the clothing industry, and in the pulp and paper mills. Strikes were nonexistent in these industries although strong unions were present. Much of the credit for this record must be given to labor-management cooperation. The war, because of manpower shortages and the pressure for ever increasing production, stimulated some form of organized labor-management cooperation in many plants and industries. With government assistance, over three hundred Labor-Management Production Committees were established in Canadian industry. These committees by tapping the mental capacity of the industrial worker were able to increase production and improve morale and so bring victory sooner.

Machinery of cooperation still exists in many plants and is being gradually extended to others. Unfortunately, the scope of most of these committees is narrowly confined and many are concerned merely with the operation of a suggestion box plan. Because the machinery of cooperation is divorced in most plants from the collective bargaining machinery of the union, the committees are unable to deal with the close relationship which exists between wages, hours, employee grievances and production efficiency. Of more significance is the fact that this separation of the labor-management committees from the collective bargaining process means that the committees are unable to undertake the potentially important function of avoiding industrial disputes.

Peacetime Application?

How can the Labor-Management Production Committees which served to increase production during the war be used to avoid strikes in peacetime? The answer to this question lies partly in the nature of current industrial disputes and partly in a reconstitution of the functions and organization of the committees themselves.

Current labor disputes revolve largely around the demands of the unions for higher wages and shorter hours, which for the employer means increased labor costs, reduced profits, and usually higher prices. The natural resistance of the employer to demands having these effects usually leads to the ordering of a strike by the union. The technique of labor-management cooperation if properly employed could avoid this result. Labor-management cooperation could settle this kind of collective bargaining dispute by making possible a reconciliation of the interests of workers in increased incomes with the interests of the employer in stable costs and profits. The only permanently successful method of avoiding industrial disputes is through the reconciliation of opposing interests.

This reconciliation of opposing interests through labor-management cooperation is predicated on a recognition by both union and management that the labor cost of producing a commodity is affected by factors other than the level of wages. This fact is the justification for modern techniques of personnel management, but it is only very slowly being accepted as pertinent to the discussion of wage and hour issues at the bargaining conference. Absenteeism, labor turnover, the maladjustment of workers to jobs, and production inefficiencies are all non-wage factors which affect the level of labor costs. Labor-management cooperation, by bringing forward workers' suggestions relating to these factors, can effect marked reductions in labor cost. By cooperation, costs can be reduced to the point where labor's demands for higher wage rates and shorter hours can be met by management without entailing increased costs, reduced profits or higher prices. Cooperation brings about the reconciliation of divergent interests, for labor ob-

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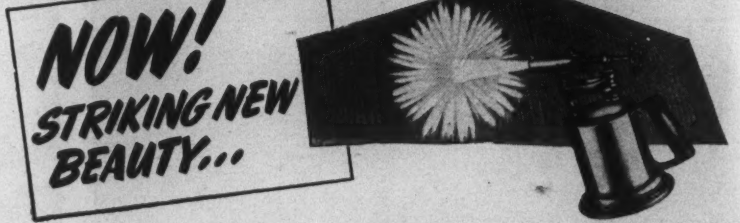
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tains its bargaining demands without causing loss to the employer or consumer. Industry has permanently been made more productive and a costly strike has been averted.

Reconstitution

If labor-management cooperation is to avoid industrial disputes, a reconstitution of the functions and organization of the present Labor-Management Production Committees is necessary. The machinery of cooperation must be integrated with the machinery of collective bargaining, so that the demands of labor can be related to the program of the cooperative committees. This means that the union must represent the workers on the committee in the same way that it represents them on bargaining matters. The union must assume responsibility for the part which the workers play in improving productive efficiency. A definite task related to the bargaining demands of the union must be set for cooperation, if it is to avoid a dispute. For example, if the wage increase for which the union is asking will mean a 15 per cent increase in labor costs, labor-management cooperation must make possible a 15 per cent reduction in labor cost. It follows that the responsibility of the union is to relate its bargaining demands to what is possible of achievement through cooperation. Management has an equal responsibility to assure labor that the gains of cooperation will be used to satisfy its demands.

That the intelligent application of labor-management cooperation can effectively meet bargaining demands and avoid industrial disputes is attested to by the experience of Lever Brothers in Toronto. In 1944 the International Chemical Workers' Local asked Lever Brothers' management to reduce hours from 48 to 40 a week, but to maintain "take home pay" by raising wage rates the necessary amount. This is the familiar form in which most unions are phrasing their postwar demands. Management replied to the union by pointing out that costs would be increased and that production would decline. At this point most bargaining sessions break down and a strike occurs. This did not happen at Lever Brothers for both union and management realized that labor cost was the important issue and not the merits or demerits of a particular level of wages and hours. It was determined that the effect of the union's demand, if met at once, would be to increase labor costs 20 percent.

Employees' Suggestions

A joint union-management program to reduce costs 20 per cent was therefore introduced. Shop stewards collected suggestions from the employees on production efficiencies and in six months the goal of cooperation was reached. The National War Labor Board subsequently approved a joint application of company and union for a reduction of the work week from 48 to 40 hours per week without a reduction in weekly earnings. Thus, labor-management cooperation made possible the fulfilment of labor's demands for higher wages and shorter hours, without reducing management's profits or increasing the consumer's prices, and, most important, a potential strike was averted. Surely this formula can be successfully repeated.

Labor-management cooperation is simple in principle but difficult in application. Many factors have prevented its application as a solution to past industrial disputes. Much of Canadian industry resisted the introduction of Labor-Management Production Committees during the war into plants faced with a tremendous pressure for increased production. Management fears that labor will use the committees to usurp managerial prerogatives, and unions fear that management may use the committees to replace them or to speed up workers. If labor-management cooperation is resisted in an industrial environment uncomplicated by labor disputes, it will be still more difficult to introduce into one characterized by them. Even where committees have been set up, they have rarely been connected with the collective bargaining process in a way which makes it possible for them to relate wage and hour issues to production cost and so harmonize the interests of the parties to industry.

Labor-management cooperation, if used in this expanded way, can serve as an integral part of the pattern of labor relations which is necessary to an anti-inflationary economy. Wage increases coerced by strikes result in higher costs and losses of production; hence, they exert an inflationary pressure on prices. What the wage earner gains in increased wages he is likely to lose in increased prices. In effect wage increases brought about by strikes mean increased purchasing power without an equivalent increase in industrial productivity. Labor-management cooperation, on the other hand, promises to labor the benefits of increased wages without resort to wasteful and costly strikes. Labor's demands are met by increasing industrial productivity so that the inflationary effects of increased costs and prices involved in wage increases won through strikes are avoided.

Essentially labor-management cooperation side steps the dispute over labor's share of the income arising from production by increasing the size of labor's share, through increasing the total income to be divided, rather than by reducing the share of the employer.

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OTTAWA LETTER

"Compact" Theory of Amending B.N.A. Act Historically Weak

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE Board of Strategy of the Progressive Conservative party would do well to take another look at its stand on the redistribution measure. No one suggests that it is making a mistake in subjecting this Government resolution — or any other Government resolution — to the most acute examination. This is not only its privilege; it is even its duty as the largest group in His Majesty's Loyal Opposition. But if it is not careful it will find itself getting behind some trouble-making doctrines.

The "compact" theory of Confederation has never had any validity; and unless the records of Confederation can be completely rewritten now, eighty years afterwards, it can never acquire any. J. G. Diefenbaker, as the leading voice of the Progressive Conservative party in this debate, was careful last week not to say outright that he believed in the "compact" theory, though this did not prevent him reading into Hansard a number of passages which seemed to support the thesis. Nor did it prevent him from describing Section 51 (that which deals with redistribution) as being "of the essence of the contract, pact, treaty, or call it what you will, of confederation." In short, it would be easy to fall into the error—if such it is—of concluding from the context and atmosphere of his address, that he does subscribe to it.

Another eminent member of the party, Mr. D. King Hazen, expressed his belief in another Confederation heresy, the "delegation theory" when he said: "I think it is quite clear that whatever powers the dominion government possesses were given it by the provinces". He modified this only to add that there was a written and an unwritten constitution.

If John Bracken is not careful, he will find his party on record as believing in an extreme form of the compact theory which, if once accepted, leads not only to the consequence that all the provinces must be *consulted* before even the slightest change is made in the constitution, but even worse, that all the provinces must *consent.*

Canada has suffered plenty already from the difficulties of the constitution, and from the interpretations of the courts as to exactly what it means, but up to now the constitution hasn't, at least, been completely rewritten in the spirit of the extreme provincial-rightist school. This current enthusiasm of the Progressive Conservative party may win them some plaudits from the Union Nationale of Premier Duplessis, but it will be dashed awkward for them the next time they are in power and want to exercise some of the powers which were exclusively given to the national parliament by the constitution, but which these latest heresies would soon whittle away.

Mr. Diefenbaker produced copious quotations from the past, but he might usefully have added to them a synopsis of Dr. O. D. Skelton's testimony in 1935 before the Special Committee on the British North America Act. What is the record about consulting the provinces? The Undersecretary of State for External Affairs gave it, *seriatim*:

First Test

1. In 1871 the B.N.A. Act was amended for the first time. The object was to settle doubts as to the competence of the Canadian parliament to establish new provinces out of the western territories, to give them constitutions and representation in the federal house. The provinces were not consulted. Yet the Fathers of Confederation were all alive. Many of them were in the national Parliament. They knew all about the "compact" theory and "delegation" theory, for it was they who had created the new nation. David Mills, member for Bothwell, moved a resolution to the effect that any alteration in the principles of representation in the House of Commons without the consent of the several provinces to the original compact would be a violation of the federal principle of the constitution.

His resolution was voted down without debate.

2. In 1875 the B.N.A Act. was again amended. The provinces were not consulted.

3. The next amendment was in 1886. This was a representation measure, providing for M.P.'s and Senators in the newly settled territories. "The provinces were not consulted," Dr. Skelton testified, "and did not ask to be consulted, though if the B.N.A. Act was a treaty, modification in the representation in parliament, changing the balance of sectional power, might have been contended to require the consent of the existing provinces."

(This is especially pertinent today, for the proposed redistribution bill shifts the "balance of sectional power" far less than the amendment of 1886, regarding which the provinces were not consulted).

4. In 1907 the B.N.A. Act was amended to change the federal subsidies. This time all the provinces were consulted; and all but British Columbia approved of the settlement. Even then, the procedure was an address from parliament without reference to resolutions passed by provincial conferences.

No Consultations

5. The next amendment was in 1915. This was an important change, for it increased the number of senators and altered the main senatorial divisions. Surely, if ever the provinces were to be consulted, this would have been the time. But, says Dr. Skelton, "Prince Edward Island made representations before a House of Commons Committee, which were not accepted. Other provinces were not consulted and made no representations."

(In 1915, as in the other important change in 1886, the party in power was the same as that which now takes the stand that the provinces must be consulted.)

6. In 1916 the constitution was again amended; the provinces were not consulted.

7. In 1930 the natural resources were returned to the prairie provinces by amendment. They were consulted, but the other provinces were not.

8. The latest amendment was in 1943. The provinces were not consulted.

It is very strange, on the basis of this record, the accuracy of which can be readily checked, that the proposition should now be advanced in Parliament, as it was last week.

If an amendment does affect the powers assigned to the provinces by the British North America Act, naturally it would not be sought without approval of the provinces, but, as Dr. Skelton said in 1935:

"On most questions there seems no valid argument for requiring unanimous action by the provinces. The compact or treaty theory which is sometimes advanced in support of this proposal has been endorsed by a number of eminent public men, but it has no historical validity; any careful examination of the actual facts of Confederation will show it has no adequate foundation."

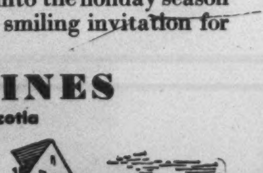
Then he added a note which Mr. Bracken should ponder as a possible future prime minister:

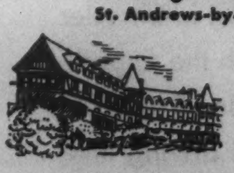
"The acceptance of the general rule of unanimity would give us the most rigid and unworkable constitution in the world."

When Dr. Skelton sat down a few minutes after making this statement, he was congratulated for his "very brilliant presentation" by Hon. Ian Mackenzie.

Hon. Onesime Gagnon added: "I heartily join with my friend Mr. Mackenzie in that remark."

Mr. Gagnon is now Mr. Duplessis' counsellor and right-hand man at Quebec City. He has a chance to straighten out his present leader on a matter of constitutional history.





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ASSETS

CASH in hand and on deposit	$ 7,464,704
GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL SECURITIES British and Other	86,266,832
BONDS AND DEBENTURES, Other than Government and Municipal	20,295,053
GUARANTEED & PREFERRED STOCKS	10,390,048
ORDINARY STOCKS	11,033,897
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE — from Agents Companies and Outstanding Premiums	12,465,955
REAL ESTATE	6,025,136
LOANS (Secured)	5,801,254
MORTGAGES	9,868,905
MISCELLANEOUS	1,336,036
	$170,947,820

Market Value of Stock Exchange Securities 31st December, 1945, is in excess of Book Value, less the relative Contingency Reserve.

LIABILITIES

RESERVES	
For unadjusted Claims—Fire	$ 4,606,808
Casualty	4,576,934
Life	1,216,610
for unearned Premiums—Fire	7,362,262
Casualty	4,812,640
MARINE FUND	14,491,908
LIFE, ANNUITY and END'T. FUNDS	77,181,691
DEBENTURE STOCK	3,025,500
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	4,436,470
OUTSTANDING CHARGES, Reserves for Taxes, Depreciation, Investments, Contingencies	22,112,770
STAFF PENSION FUNDS	3,684,747
MISCELLANEOUS	771,621
	148,279,961
GENERAL RESERVE FUND	10,000,000
PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT	8,147,054
PAID-UP CAPITAL	4,520,805
	$170,947,820
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS (Apart from Life Funds)	$ 22,667,859
UNCALLED CAPITAL (Additional Security to Policyholders)	$ 18,074,745

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Did Trades and Labor Council Really Mean That Telegram?

By B. K. SANDWELL

An open letter to the Toronto Trades and Labor Council (American Federation of Labor).

AT YOUR meeting on Thursday evening you authorized the sending of a telegram to the Dominion Minister of Justice, calling upon the Dominion Government to prevent the transportation of six hundred persons whom you described as strikebreakers from Montreal to Cornwall, and informing the Minister that the persons responsible for this movement were assuming the "rights and prerogatives of legal forces" and were inciting to riot.

Yours is a serious and responsible body, affiliated with an international organization which is definitely on record as favoring the retention of the economic system of private and competitive enterprise. The action to which I am referring was taken at the close of a long and busy meeting, on the strength of a newspaper report which is described as having been read "during the dying minutes of the meeting" and as having injected into it "a fever of excitement and indignation." It seems possible that in that excitement you may have committed yourselves to a position, the logical consequences of which go far beyond anything which in your more serious moments you would be willing to maintain.

The system of private and competitive enterprise, in which the American Federation of Labor believes, is based upon the right of the worker to dispose of his labor, and of the owner of property to make use of that property, as each may please, subject only to the restrictions imposed by the general law.

These two rights are absolutely inseparable. If the owner of property is not free to use it in any manner which is permitted by law—if his use of it can be restricted at the will of an organization, even of so admirable an organization as the Canadian Seamen's Union,—he is no longer a free agent and able to purchase labor at the price established by the competition of bidders and suppliers in a free market. If that condition is abolished for one owner of property, it is abolished for all owners of property, and all possibility of the price of labor being settled by market conditions is brought to an end. And if the price of labor is not settled by market conditions it will infallibly be settled by the orders of a dictatorship. There is no other alternative.

For Dictatorship

Mr. J. A. (Pat) Sullivan is, I believe, entirely satisfied with that alternative. He is satisfied that the wages of Canadian seamen should be determined by the dictatorship of the proletariat; and pending the establishment of that dictatorship he will presumably have no objection to their being established by the dictatorship of the Canadian Seamen's Union. But I understand that the American Federation of Labor is not in favor of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and would not in so many words express itself even in favor of the dictatorship of the Canadian Seamen's Union. Your Council has on many occasions expressed its belief in the right to strike; and the right to strike obviously carries with it the right on the part of the owner of property to resist the strike. If there is a right to strike but no right to resist a strike, the strike itself obviously becomes a dictatorship; it is merely a matter of presenting demands with which the owner of property, if he has no right to resist, must perforce comply.

I am reasonably certain that your Council does not deny the right of the property owner to resist a strike, and that the motive of your telegram to the Minister of Justice was your belief that Canada Steamship Lines, the property owner against which the Canadian Seamen's Union was striking, was endeavoring to resist this strike in an unlawful manner. But I am afraid that your Council did not take the necessary time to look carefully into this question.

There is no law preventing the movement of six hundred persons from Montreal to Cornwall to engage in work on lake-going vessels. The law knows no distinction between members of the Canadian Seamen's Union, moving to a port to work on lake-going ships, and persons who are not members of that union doing exactly the same thing. If anybody tried to stop the members of the union from exercising the primary right of their citizenship to move from one part of Canada to another to engage in their work, your Council would be justly and properly indignant. But the law which permits members of the union to travel to work equally permits persons who are not members of the union to do the same thing.

Free Movement

Your communication to the Minister made the claim that the movement of these persons to Cornwall constituted an assumption of the "rights and prerogatives of legal forces." What earthly rights and prerogatives of legal forces is involved in the moving of six hundred persons from Montreal to Cornwall? They were not being moved under compulsion; they were going of their own free will, in exactly the same manner as thousands of free Canadian citizens, union men and non-union men, move about the country every day for exactly the same purpose.

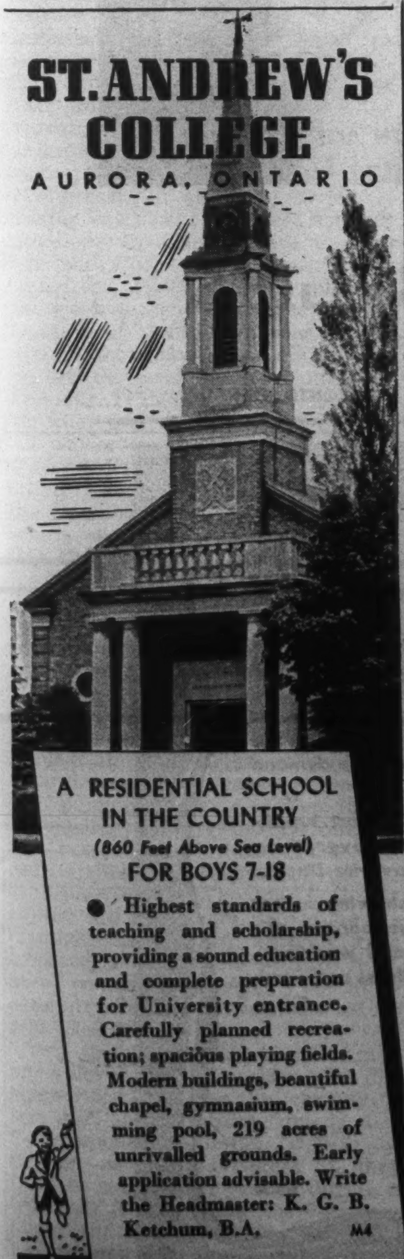
The employment to which they were going was not unlawful. It is not, I think, the contention of your Council that the law prohibits the employment of persons who are willing to do the work which the members of a striking union are refusing to do; at any rate if that is your contention it has no basis in the present state of the law. I doubt if your Council would even maintain that the law *ought* to be amended to prohibit such employment; for it is abundantly evident that such prohibition would make it impossible to resist a strike by any means except closing down the struck operations until the strikers are willing to come to terms, a method which is in many cases impossible because the struck operations are too essential to the community's existence to be long suspended. At any rate I know of no demand by your Council that it should be made unlawful to employ persons who are willing to work on a struck operation, and whom you are accustomed to designate as "strikebreakers." Moreover the entire theory of "peaceful picketing," with which I understand your Council is in accord, rests on the assumption that individuals shall be free to accept employment on a struck operation, and that all the strikers are entitled to do by picketing is to make them aware of the fact that there is a strike.

Your communication to the Minister also claims that the movement of these six hundred persons to Cornwall constituted "incitement to riot." This is obviously a claim which can be made against any and every attempt to employ strikebreakers, and it amounts to an effort to make the employment of strikebreakers unlawful by indirect means. It is a very old technique on the part of American organized labor, though the responsibility for its invention lies much further back in history. It involves the idea that the responsibility for riot lies not upon the persons who do the rioting, but upon the persons who perform the actions against which the rioting is directed, which is an extremely dangerous doctrine.

Repressive Activity

There is this much justification for your Council's action under this heading, in that the doctrine has been widely employed in Canada by persons and organizations fully as responsible and as respectable as your Council, and has been acted upon at their instance by governments. Various authorities in the province of Quebec, for example, have used the police power to prohibit and break up meetings of the Labor-Progressive party, of the Witnesses of Jehovah, of opponents of the Franco regime in Spain, on the sole ground that they would constitute an incitement to riot. If your Council desires to associate itself with this kind of repressive activity, that is your business; but I cannot refrain from pointing out that you are increasing the strength of a weapon which may become very dangerous against yourselves.

The only real incitement to riot is performed by the people who urge on the rioters, and who inform them that their riot is legitimate and proper because it has been "incited" by somebody else. That, if I may put it plainly, is what your Council did on Thursday of last week. The assumption that members of trade unions have so little control of themselves, and are so little subject to the control of their leaders, that they are bound to engage in rioting (without any incitement from those leaders) whenever they see their employer making an effort to carry on his business, is the most degrading assumption that is ever made in connection with organized labor. It is an assumption that is made only by certain elements in organized labor itself, and it is an assumption that would not, I think, have been endorsed by the Toronto Trades and Labor Council (A.F. of L.) at any time except in a moment of excitement and indignation at the end of a long meeting.



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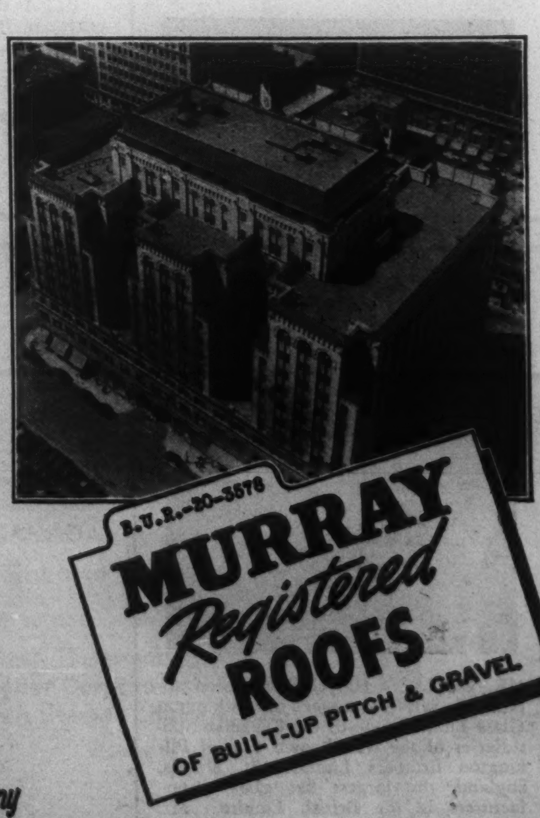

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Just What Is A Hat?

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ONE of the popular legends about Ottawa is that during the great fire on Parliament Hill a Mountie was posted somewhere near the conflagration to see that no one looted the library. According to the story he is still there, because it hasn't occurred to any of the authorities to notify him that the crisis is over and he can return to routine duty.

This is the sort of mean gossip that is always being circulated to prove that nobody ever gets round to doing anything at the Capital. However, this is no basis for this sort of fable because things do get done at Ottawa. For instance, Parliament has finally decided to set aside the ruling laid down by the Apostle Paul—if it *was* the Apostle Paul—that feminine visitors to the House of Commons Gallery must wear hats.

This is a great step forward, as well as a reply to the critics who contend that our Government doesn't respond to popular pressure. Naturally, it involved considerable agitation, and according to reports the debates in the Visitor's Gallery were sometimes even more spirited than the ones on the floor of the House. In fact, scenes like the following were said to be quite common before the new legislation was put into effect.

SCENE: the House of Commons Gallery at Ottawa. Enter a visitor wearing a linoleum water-lily held on by an elastic backstrap. Attendant: I'm sorry, Madam, but ladies are not admitted to the Gallery without hats.
The Visitor: But this *is* a hat.
The Attendant (whose notions on the subject were established once and for all by Lady Tupper's hats during the Tupper administration): It isn't a hat unless it covers the head.
The Visitor: Anything's a hat that cost $39.95 without alterations.

AT this point there are loud cries of "Shush" from the gallery because Mrs. Gladys Strum is talking about citizenship rights for women. Mrs. Strum is wearing a hat, but the way she isn't keeping herself in obedience to men and learning from silence would probably have drawn a stinging epistle from the Apostle Paul.

The attendant says that in that case he will go and get a ruling, and the visitor says fine, if he gets a really becoming one she might even wear it. So the attendant hurries off and presently comes back to say that the matter is being referred for ruling to the Mother of Parliaments, and, in the meantime, will the lady kindly leave the Gallery. But the lady says no, she thinks she'll just stick around till the Mother of Parliaments makes up her mind. Then just as the attendant is trying to make up his own mind whether or not to eject her by force, two more visitors come in. One is wearing a small grosgrain bow nestled in her pompadour, and the other an aigrette of burnt goose-feathers mounted on a sidecomb; and at the sight the attendant breaks down and rushes off to the sub-committee on Parliamentary etiquette, to tell them that unless they can decide once and for all about what is a hat, the Visitor's Gallery, as far as he is concerned, can just go to hell in its own way.

EVENTUALLY, we are told, this sort of situation wore attendants and the Legislature down, and the reform-legislation went through. So far, however, the Ontario House of Parliament hasn't committed itself to any action on the important problem. My guess is that it will continue to refuse to sacrifice provincial autonomy by following the arbitrary ruling laid down by the Federal Government. When difficulties arise they will he handled as usual by the secretary of the Speaker, the Hon. W. J. Stewart.

The present ruling, to quote the Speaker, has proved embarrassing when distinguished but hatless visitors expressed a wish to visit the Legislative Chamber. "However," the Speaker continued, "my secretary adopted the practice of having a supply of improvised hats on hand and we manage to avoid the embarrassing situation."

The Speaker's Secretary doesn't rush about borrowing hats from her colleagues in the Department when distinguished but hatless visitors appear. And she doesn't store up a lot of dingy old numbers that would embarrass the visitors even more than their hatlessness might embarrass the Legislature. She improvises hats, probably out of anything that comes handy in a departmental secretary's office. Ever since I read this fascinating news-item, I've been sitting about with my head full of lunatic dreams and my mouth full of paper clips, trying to devise hats out of office material for distinguished legislative visitors, one of whom, with my kind of luck, would probably turn out to be Hedda Hopper. I can't say I have come anywhere near solving the problem. However, I have worked out a few suggestions and am willing to pass them on to Mr. Stewart's secretary:

(a) A dozen lily-cups, telescoped, with medieval streamers of two-toned typewriter ribbon descending from the apex. This is a stunning number but should be used with discretion, since the sight of a whole row of Tudor head-dresses might embarrass the Legislature.

(b) An open-crowned turban, made of absorbent paper towelling, with paper-clip clasps. The material is rather stiff but on the whole seems better adapted for improvising hats than for drying faces and hands.

(c) Carbon-paper chou, with wire-basket snood.

(d) Unanswered correspondence, worked up into a multiple-layer model with elastic bindings. It's not becoming to everybody but it takes care of unanswered correspondence.

(e) Yards and yards of red tape, madly swirled, with a front cockade made from a bunch of elastics.

(f) A bunch of elastics.

(g) For a really novel touch of improvisation, how about the Boss's hat turned upside down, with the crown filled in with a riot of old office memos?

OF COURSE, it isn't absolutely necessary for the Speaker's secretary to stick to her own department, she could probably pick up a lot of other ideas and materials in other parts of the Legislative buildings. In the Highways Department, for instance, she could find any number of unused summonses. Fresh and crisp, in lovely pastel shades of pink and blue, these would make up marvellously for distinguished blonde visitors. Even the Archives might yield something, though naturally care would have to be taken to see that the model didn't *look* as though it came out of the Archives. What I had in mind was a plain wound turban of black and white print, untrimmed except for a front passementerie depicting scenes from the life of James Pliny Whitney.

These are all here-today-gone-tomorrow models, whose greatest advantage is that they are sanitary and disposable. The question is, would any of these "add dignity to the proceedings of the House." I'm afraid they wouldn't, for the truth is it's terribly hard to give the right touch of dignity to an extemporized hat. That's why my own hat is off to Speaker Stewart's secretary for her success in this fascinating but exacting field. (The hat, if it's of interest, is one of those top-heavy war models, platform shaped with twenty-two points, and touches of implementation here and there. Fun, if you can wear it, but the Visitor's Gallery is definitely not the place.)

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Administration Still Determined That Labor's "Immunity" Cease

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

DESPITE President Truman's veto of the Case Labor Bill, which was upheld by a narrow vote in the House of Representatives, more equitable treatment of unions and employers in labor disputes may be an outcome of the current succession of U.S. crises.

Labor, with its powerful voting influence, has been immune from suggestions that it be held accountable to anti-trust laws, that it lose its exemptions from taxation, that it weed out racketeers. Since President Truman called the hand of the railroaders and threatened a forced draft of labor in strikes against the government, these proposals have arisen again with greater force.

Agitation for presidential passage of the Case strike control bill, aimed at checking labor abuses, brought this forcibly into the open, when the six bi-partisan Senators took issue with C.I.O. President Philip Murray. They disagreed with the contention that labor has an unrestrained right to strike "even when it threatens to deprive the public of transportation, fuel, light, water and other essentials."

President Truman had until Wednesday of this week to express a preference for the Case bill, or for his own emergency bill. The Case bill would have become law on that date without his signature. He has been opposed to long-range legislation during the current period of industrial unrest. The Case bill would create a Federal mediation board. It would provide power to ban work stoppages for 60 days and would deny job rights to workers who went on strike during this period. It would restrict other union activities.

Cut Off

The House passed his emergency measure providing authority to take over essential strike-bound industries and the right to draft workers to run them, but the Senate lopped off the draft authority. Despite this, Mr. Truman, as recently as his last press conference, was still in favor of the original house versions.

Congressional strategy, aimed at forcing enactment of the Case bill provisions, involved a move to combine the Case and Truman labor measures. House leaders planned last week to send the legislation to Senate and House conferees for an attempt to work out a compromise, but this move was deferred until this week. Mr. Truman's choice was somewhat narrowed by the threat of Case bill backers in the House to attach it as a rider on his emergency legislation if he vetoes it. Two thirds of the members of the House and Senate would be required to override the Presidential veto, but the "pro-labor" forces in the House believe they could muster sufficient strength.

Strike legislation support has been influenced by developments in the maritime strike, which showed a tendency to ease off last week-end but were expected to lead to "doubleheader" shipping strikes on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the Gulf ports this week. Another factor influencing Congressional thinking has been the solution of the soft coal strike and settlement of the anthracite strike. The John L. Lewis United Mine Workers gained for its members an 18½ cent an hour wage increase, a health and welfare fund, and concessions which operators estimate will cost between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000.

Any feeling that Mr. Truman may have licked the strike jinx was dissipated somewhat by the warning of two A.F. of L. maritime unions that Government personnel would be treated as strike-breakers if they tried to man union vessels during a walkout. A telegram to the President stated that the unions would "regard any attempt to utilize the Navy, Coast Guard or War Shipping Administration personnel to man ships under union contract as an attempt to undermine and destroy the hard-won union conditions in the merchant marine."

Mr. Murray has drawn censure for his claim that the American Government would be a "scab" government if Mr. Truman called out the services to keep shipping operating.

He also elicited a strong argument for the Case bill from the six Senators, Taft, Republican of Ohio; Byrd, Democrat of Virginia; Ball, Republican of Minnesota; Hatch, Democrat of New Mexico; Smith, Republican of New Jersey; and Ellender, Democrat of Louisiana. They said, in a joint statement:

"Provisos"

"Mr. Murray's position is tenable only if we agree with certain basic premises upon which he proceeds:

"(1) That the right to strike is an absolute right, the exercise of which may under no conditions be curtailed or restrained, even when it threatens to deprive the public of transportation, fuel, light, water, and other essentials of life.

"(2) That labor organizations should be immune from laws applying to all others, which prohibit robbery and extortion in interstate commerce.

"(3) That labor organizations should be immune from the anti-trust laws, which apply to all others, although the purpose and effect may be the same when done by labor organizations as when done by any others.

"(4) That although all others who engage in business are responsible for the acts of their agents acting within the scope of their authority, labor unions should not be held responsible.

"(5) That although a labor organization is treated as an entity for purposes of exemption from taxation and for purposes of exercising privileges under the Wagner Act, it should not be treated as an entity for purpose of suit for violation of its contracts.

"(6) That although Federal equity courts may give relief by injunction against various wrongs when committed by others, there should be no such relief against a labor union no matter what wrongs it may commit, and no matter whether or not the law provides the injured party with any other adequate remedy."

In refutation of Mr. Murray's "position . . . . . that labor organization are entitled to a unique position of privilege and immunity, not accorded to other organizations, and that by virtue of being labor unions they are entitled to a position above and beyond the reach of the law," the six senators cited this statement by Mr. Justice Brandeis, a devoted friend of the labor movement:

"The plea of trade unions for immunity, be it from injunction or from liability of damages, is as fallacious as the plea of the lynchers. If lawless methods are pursued by trade unions, whether it be by violence, by intimidation, or by the more peaceful infringement of legal rights, that lawlessness must be put down at once and at any costs."

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Montreal Will Be Seat of World Air Group

By ROSS WILLMOT

Although the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, which closed its assembly meeting in Montreal last week, failed to accomplish a multilateral agreement covering the world's airways, delegates were pleased with the extensive work that has been accomplished along technical lines. Montreal was selected as the permanent home of the organization. Eire was elected to the twenty-first vacant seat on the council.

Canada's role in the future of this international air body will be important. She has taken a firm stand for multilateral agreement, welcomes competition between airlines, but deplores competition between states.

FREEDOM of the skies is still unrealized, despite the warning which Hon. C. D. Howe, minister in charge of Canadian aviation, made to the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, of "tragic" results if they failed to accomplish a multilateral pact governing sky trails throughout the world, at their recent first Assembly in Montreal.

The support to Canada's call for immediate settlement by the International Air Transport Association, the operating side of aviation, and general approval of such a pact, was not enough to overcome opposition from the United States and Britain, who advised that haste in this matter should be made slowly.

The United States believes that a multilateral agreement should have whole-hearted support, otherwise it might not last. The recent bilateral agreement made with Great Britain at Bermuda is pointed out as having possible points which should be incorporated in a general pact. Canada, however, unequivocally declares that bilateralism leads to quarrels and possible wars and does not foster the healthy development of international civil aviation.

Precedent

The action of the United States in opposing an early settlement of this matter had a precedent at the Chicago International Civil Aviation Conference late in 1944, when she fought against the creation of a single controlling organization administering a multilateral agreement. The United Kingdom then asked for vigorous controls to safeguard the rights of the nations, which unlike the United States, had been so devastated by war that they were not ready for some time to compete in international aviation.

Out of that stormy Chicago meeting was born P.I.C.A.O., to act as the first body ever created to legislate on international civil aviation. It first came to Montreal ten months ago and now numbers 46 member states. Since that time there has been accomplished an enormous amount of work, which has won the praise of more than 300 delegates from 56 member and observer states to the Assembly.

Only major land body not represented was Russia, whose abstention since before Chicago in international civil aviation has remained the organization's major enigma. Russia's seat on the 21-place Council, which had been kept open since Chicago, was filled by Eire at the meeting. The Abyssinian - supported proposal that ex-enemy states be per-

CANA
CANADA

Members of the Canadian delegation to P.I.C.A.O. Assembly: top, left to right: H. J. Symington, Lionel Chevrier, A. C. McKim (Canada's representative on the Interim Council), Stuart Graham; bottom, left to right: S. D. Pierce, C. S. Booth, John Baldwin, R. A. C. Henry.

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JACK: Thank goodness we're free of worries like that! Our export manager is pretty smart, he handles all our South American business through Canadian-European Forwarders Limited. They have a department for Central and South America, with an experienced Spanish-speaking staff, and I can tell you they know their business. Why Bill, we wouldn't attempt to handle our export business without their help—and I think I'll give Harry a ring and tell him to do the same thing!

*This actually happened to a Toronto exporter.

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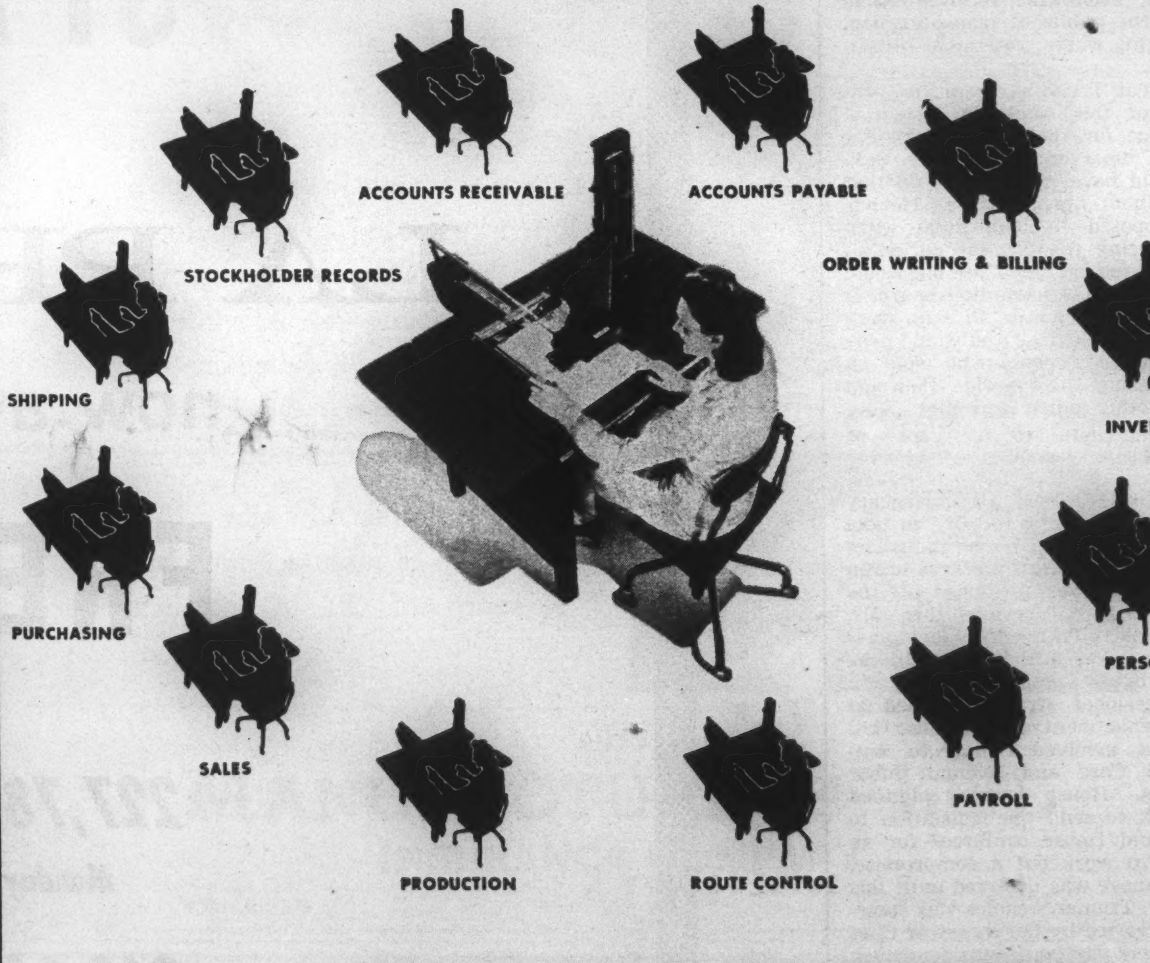

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mitted to send observers to P.I.C.A.O. meetings was quickly taken advantage of by Italy. At the very last, Poland made a surprise move by sending an observer-delegate.

While the multilateral convention was not achieved at this meeting, progress was made towards it by an exchange of views on the basis of a draft agreement prepared before the meeting. As all countries called for such an agreement, it is thought probable that it will be accomplished at next year's Assembly when P.I.C.A.O. becomes permanent.

Canada was the first nation to come out seriously for a multilateral agreement as the only solution to the vexatious problems of commercial air rights. This was tabled in the House of Commons early in 1944 and embodied a plan for the creation of an international air transport body, with regional subdivisions, which would issue certificates authorizing the operation of international services as found to be required. The British White Paper of October, 1944, followed the same lines.

Formula

At Chicago, the Canadian delegation modified their earlier plan by the introduction of a mathematical standard to govern the action of the international body in determining the need for increase of volume of service.

The concepts behind Canada's stands are common to many states: (1) the sovereignty of every state in the air above it; (2) international regulation of world air routes in place of restrictive national barriers; (3) competitive conditions which permit rewards for efficient operation of airlines; (4) prevention of cut-throat competition between airlines of different states; (5) maintenance of the principle of non-discrimination and equal opportunity of all states to share in the world's air traffic.

Canada has already accepted the Transit Agreement, allowing innocent passage over the territory of members and non-traffic stops (the so-called Freedoms of the Air One and Two) in the belief that her action would contribute to the cause of world peace. She further believes that Freedoms Three and Four, which cover the right to carry passengers and freight to and from the territory of a state whose nationality the aircraft possesses and the territory of other states, if accepted with a complete convention, would make an even greater contribution.

The Canadian view is that Freedom Five, allowing pick-up by through-services for delivery to the territory of other states, could only follow should it be agreed to exchange Freedoms Three and Four. Canada hopes that Freedom Five would be accepted by countries with reasonable safeguards so as "to provide the benefits of through-services while not unduly cutting into the regional and local traffic of states along their routes." Today, only 14 states subcribe to the Transport Agreement, granting all Five Freedoms, and very few of them are major carriers.

Canada also believes that low rates "consistent with economic principles and efficient operation" should be encouraged. However, conditions should not be permitted to exist that would allow any airline in defiance of the rights of legitimate competition to secure or retain its traffic by means of rates, which over a period are below economic levels. Mr. Howe said this practice "can only result in pressures by airlines on governments in attempts to influence national policies in their favor."

Technical and Financial

Most of the work done by P.I.C.A.O. has been technical, although extensive work has also been accomplished on the problems of joint financing of air navigational facilities and on rules for the settlement of disputes. P.I.C.A.O.'s two main committees, Air Navigation and Air Transport, have created under them some ten technical divisions, all of which have held at least one session of meetings and produced reports. P.I.C.A.O. standards and recommended practices, aimed at achieving uniformity in international air operations, have been made on airdromes, air routes and ground aids, rules of the air and air traffic control, meteorology, communications, search and rescue.

Very important steps have been taken to remove and minimize obstacles to air travel at international borders. This concerns such matters as customs procedures and manifests, public health regulations, travel documents, facilities and procedures for exchanging money as well as others.

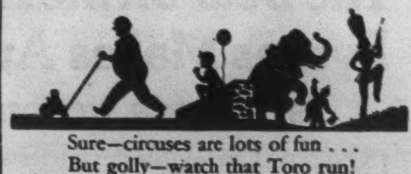
P.I.C.A.O. has also organized two regional conferences out of which subsidiary organizations are springing up and seven more will follow to cover the world. The Dublin Conference for the North Atlantic and the Paris Conference for the European-Mediterranean have produced "route service manuals," possible operating procedures of great value. Recommendations were also made to create facilities for meteorology, communications, air traffic control, search and rescue and improvement of landing areas.

Weather Ships

The proposed setting up of 13 stationary weather ships in the North Atlantic to continue services started during the war for ferrying aircraft to Great Britain is one aspect of P.I.C.A.O.'s work which will directly influence Canada. Already we are seeing results of these ships in the improved localized weather reports for general distribution. It was decided that P.I.C.A.O. will not directly finance these ships but that they will be maintained by interested states.

Canada's financial contribution next year to P.I.C.A.O. of some $105,000 is rather heavy, considering her small population. The total budget is about $2,000,000. Her stake in aviation is high, however, and she stands to gain much by having the organization at Montreal.

Her firm stand for a multilateral agreement spells well for the organization, which, according to Mr. Howe, has "become a part of our national life." Though she stood to lose by such a policy, she advocated it for the common good. Even in a world of bilateralism, she feels that she can hold her own. Competition between airlines she welcomes; competition between states she deplores. Her traditional position as intermediary between the New World and the Old should serve to settle the many problems in the world's newest form of transportation.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THE WORLD TODAY

The Bear on the Argentine Pampas; Byrnes Makes Austria Test Case

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IN NORMAL times Russian interests and connections in South America should be just as welcome as American connections with Eastern Europe. Let all the peoples of the world come closer to each other; as Churchill said when leasing Atlantic bases to the United States in 1940, let us become more mixed up.

But what we are witnessing at the present time is not a fraternal move by the Russian people, but a stategic one by the Soviet leaders, who proclaim that they are going into the Argentine to oppose British and U. S. influence there, and for the obvious reason of "paying back" the Western powers for what is termed their "interference" in Eastern Europe.

It is this aim, and the character of the man they are dealing with in the Argentine, a man filled with resentment against American opposition to his election, and with ambition to dominate his neighbors in the lower half of South America, which gives the new move its ominous appearance. Instead of mixing everybody up, and bringing them closer together, this is clearly a move towards disruption of that neighborly Western Hemisphere family which Roosevelt and Sumner Welles strove so hard to build up.

Peron's character is best revealed in his own statement that he considers Mussolini the greatest man of the 20th Century. Mussolini made mistakes, but he, Peron, having had a chance to study these, can avoid them, he boasts. The nine per cent majority which this demagogue secured in the restricted Argentine franchise can have, as in Italy, Germany and the Soviet Union, the effect of bringing out the worst instead of the best elements of the national character, domination of Argentina's neighbors instead of cooperation with them, disruption of hemisphere unity instead of its consolidation.

Washington has paid a heavy price for its persistent efforts through Spruille Braden to encourage the democratic elements in Argentina and oppose the victory of the Peronistas. Was Washington therefore wrong in this "meddling"? Perhaps it was clumsy; certainly it was ineffective. But it seems to me that we must be consistent, and support democratic elements everywhere, and not stoop to mere opportunistic collaboration with the likely winners.

It is very hard to draw a judgment on the U. S. efforts in Argentina. They always stood out clearly against the clique which had played along with the Nazis. At San Francisco I believe their purpose was to assuage the keen national pride of the Argentines, democrats as well as Peronistas, by supporting their admission to the family of United Nations. Afterwards they maintained their opposition firmly against the dictatorial group.

If they made a mistake it was probably in carrying this too far, until it seemed to many unsophisticated Argentine voters, who did not understand their full purpose, that Washington was merely trying to tell them how they should vote. The Peronistas did not lose this opportunity to rouse all of the old suspicions of *Yanqui imperialismo*, to argue that the U. S. purpose was really domination, and not good neighborliness.

I don't want to make out the American purpose as holier than it was. But there remains the fact that the Americans did possess a mighty navy and air force, and bases in nearby Brazil and the atomic bomb. Yet there was never in their conduct the slightest hint of "atomic diplomacy" used to impose political domination over the Argentine.

Contempt

Here, as in so many other instances since the end of the war, talking big without any show of force which such people understand and expect, the Americans seem to have encouraged in Peron, and in the Soviets now joining in his schemes, contempt for their weakness instead of respect for their real power.

So we are presented with the ironical situation in which the Soviets, who opposed Argentina's admission to the U.N.O., and have scored the "Argentine fascists" in season and out since then, are now warmly welcomed by Peron, while the Americans who favored the admission and were called "fascist-minded" for this by the Leftist press, are left with a sharp diplomatic defeat on their hands.

Those who were present at Molotov's dramatic press conference and public intervention at San Francisco will recall, however, that in each case he implied that he was willing to make a deal by which the Lublin Government of Poland would be admitted along with the Argentine. As I wrote at the time, there was no morality to Molotov's stand.

This was clearly exposed in *Izvestia's* treatment of the matter last week. The detested "Argentine fascists" became overnight a "popular movement" which desired relations with the "people" of the Soviet Union "to counter the imperialist domination of Britain and the United States." Once again we are reminded that the men in the Kremlin will deal with anyone if it suits their strategy of the moment.

The potentialities of the new alignment must be profoundly disturbing to Washington, though the first reaction has been a debate between those who now point out how right they were in condemning the State Department's policy of intervention in the Argentine, and the interventionists, who point out how farsighted they were in anticipating the results of a victory by Peron.

However that may be, the victory has given Peron prestige among all those Latin Americans who resent the Western Hemisphere leadership of the United States, and particularly among all the dictators and would-be dictators. In his immediate neighborhood Peron already exercises almost complete domination over Paraguay, and strong influence in Bolivia and Chile, and is beginning to put the pressure on little Uruguay, long the most reliable South American cooperator of the United States.

There is an evident determination in Argentine military circles to restore their country's old position as the most powerful in the Southern continent, wrested from them during the war by Brazil with the help of American Lend-Lease arms. Hence one of the first comments of the Argentine press, that the Soviets may ship them arms—perhaps German arms captured in Eastern Europe—in return for the hides and linseed oil for which Soviet ships have been waiting some weeks at Buenos Aires, and which the Argentines have so far hesitated to load in breach of contract with Britain and the States.

Militarists Encouraged

Doubtless the U. S. attitude in throwing away the country's wartime strength and spending its energies in a home front industrial war has encouraged the Argentine militarists, as it has the Soviets, that the United States doesn't mean business and won't back up its strong words in international policy. (Although it may be remarked that the Soviets have gone the Americans one better in throwing away the immense store of good-will which Russian heroism had built up throughout the world).

In a belated corrective measure, the U.S. Senate last week voted a one-year extension of the draft; and General Eisenhower, who has perhaps a better chance of being listened to than any other American, has again warned the country of the necessity of remaining strong, as the only hope of ensuring a just peace.

Secretary of State Byrnes has tried to set at rest the doubts as to whether the Foreign Ministers would find it worthwhile to meet again in Paris on June 15, by announcing the date of his departure. He is said by reliable Washington correspondents to be preparing to make the Austrian treaty, for which he has a draft prepared, the test-case of the conference.

This looks like a very sound move. The importance of Austria, lying at the strategic heart of Europe, was recognized by the Big Three in their first Moscow Conference, in 1943, when they made a special point of asserting the need for this country's independence (and also pledged that occupation armies would not be used for political purposes).

Still, the phase of "diplomatic" shouting back and forth which we have witnessed since the last foreign ministers meeting does not raise any great hope of new-found agreement. Rather the opposite. It is all too reminiscent of similar rostrum loudspeaker "diplomacy" which became the custom during Hitler's hey-day. It boils down to "You're a liar!", and "You're another!". And that doesn't get us very far.

Probably the Soviets have been confirmed in their isolationist choice by a development which to us seemed hopeful: the outcome of the French elections. Had the French Communists scored a resounding victory, and been able to name the foreign minister, the Soviets would have counted on a two-to-two vote on many questions. With the victory of the Progressive Catholic M.R.P.'s and the strengthening of Bidault's hand, the Soviets can only expect that on most questions they will face a three-to-one vote of Western conceptions opposed to theirs.

Consolidate the Rest

It is becoming more and more plain that with agreement impossible on any but Soviet terms, and these terms—the virtual cession to them of Eastern and Central Europe—quite inacceptable to us, Byrnes and Bevin will have to turn shortly to the alternative at which they have hinted, of consolidating that part of the world which shares our ideals and aspirations.

There is no need to pretend that we are angels and those who disagree with us devils. But there is in truth a vast gulf between the ideal of individual freedom and human dignity towards which we have been striving for hundreds of years, and the grim rule of the police state, spreading ominously over the Eurasian landmass, Mackinder's world "heartland."

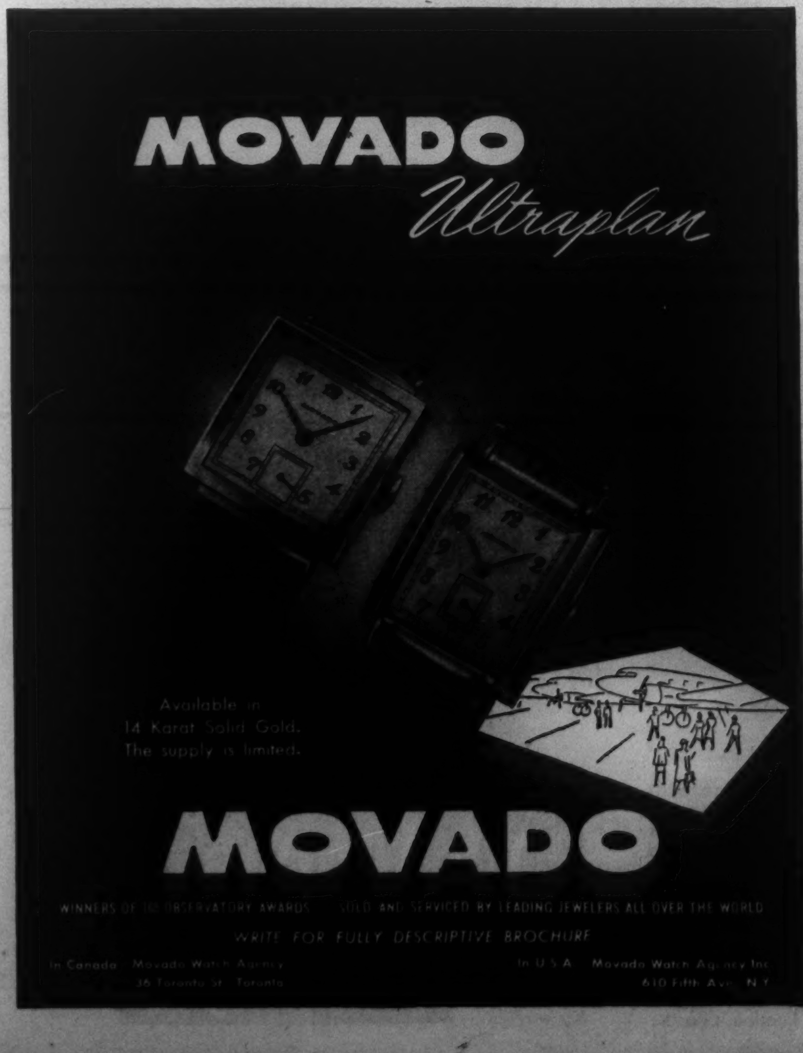
Speaking of grimness, some people express wonder that the pleasant, smiling Colonel Zabotin, who became better known across Canada than any other Soviet representative (and I myself met him frequently in the balmy days of 1942-43) could really have been "bumped off" in Moscow. But of course he has. Wasn't his mission a complete failure? Didn't he trust a man who turned out quite unreliable? Wasn't he criminally careless in leaving his archives insufficiently guarded? For this, under Soviet rule, he pays the price, *pour encourager les autres.*

By the time this is read I expect to be in mid-Atlantic, bound for a look around the ruins of Europe. While I am asking people over there many questions, I expect to be asked in return a rather embarrassing one: is Canada going to open her vast spaces and share her freedom from want and fear with those who yearn to get away from the continent which they may well consider doomed, a place where they can't find the heart to raise children, launch or rebuild professions, or start new enterprises?

And what will I have to answer? I can't honestly say that we are ready and glad to take in people whom we think would make good here. Neither can I honestly say that we are smugly content with our twelve millions, and quite unconcerned about a question which is as important to us as it is to them.

I will say, truthfully, that we have opened the door at least a crack, to admit relatives of Canadian citizens who came from Europe. And that many public leaders here, notable among them Premier Drew and Senator Roebuck, are keenly alive to this question which, far from being closed, is only beginning to be discussed seriously in Canada.

Here is no question of "opening the floodgates" to a tide of European immigration which would inundate our small population and its Canadianism. The sound approach, I think, would be to limit the new entries to say about a quarter of a million a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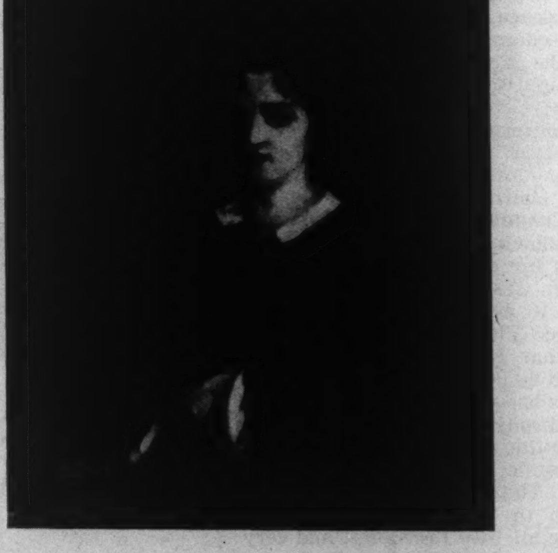

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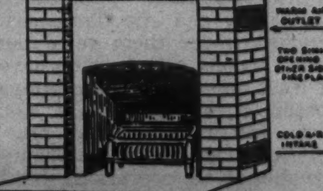

year (that would be only 5 millions over a 20-year period), to establish quotas of the nationalities we prefer, and to post immigration commissioners in those countries to interview the applicants.

Then, on this side, there should be an organization to receive, advise and counsel the new settlers through the initial period and to put on a little ceremony when they become citizens, as a former contributor to this paper and one of the finest "new Canadians" to come to this country after the last war, Nicholas Ignatieff, has urged for years. Here, I have long thought, would be a wonderful opening for the Canadian Clubs to do a great and positive work for the country.

As for that negative argument, that newcomers would only take jobs from those already here, one could as well argue that the way to create 12 million jobs in this country would be to start shipping out people. The newcomers, properly chosen, would bring new belief in our democracy, new ideas, new skills and new enterprise. *They would appreciate what we've got here,* which we take so much for granted. Was there ever such a great, bustling, go-ahead spirit in Canada as when new settlers were pouring in, before the first war?

Saskatchewan Offers a Low Rate Insurance

By ANN JOHNSON

Primary automobile insurance, with the cost collected along with the licence fee, is now the outstanding feature of the insurance business of Canada's only C.C.F. province. Officials believe their system to be the most "advanced" in the world. Out of eight fatal accidents since the law went into effect, six cases would have shown no insurance payment to the relatives of the deceased but for the compulsory feature of the Act.

SASKATCHEWAN Socialists never made any secret of their intention of entering the insurance field, and nine months after they were elected to power they were officially in the insurance business. The Treasury Department advanced $12,000, and with this and a small staff headed by M. S. Allore the office was opened. Today this Crown corporation is strictly on its own, and profits are being used to pay for increased social services effected by the government.

When people learned that the government was in the market for bond, cargo, fidelity, accident, boiler, fire and standard automobile insurance and at lower rates than usually offered, there was little if any unfavorable reaction. But this year when the government found that in order to enact additional social welfare measures they had to make certain features of their insurance compulsory, the Saskatchewan Insurance Office became the chief target of attack.

In the first place it was decided that institutions receiving government support must place their insurance with the government. This action was described as no more unfair than finance and mortgage companies placing insurance on property in which they had an interest, with whatever company they chose. In an editorial the *Leader-Post* of Regina said in part:

Dictatorial

"One of the most dictatorial pieces of legislation as yet fathered by the C.C.F. Government has been given first reading in the Saskatchewan legislature in the form of a new provincial Insurance Act containing a provision which would compel all institutions and undertakings supported by provincial grants to place their insurance with the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office.

"The domineering intent of this provision is so clear that it requires little interpretation. What it means is that once the new Act becomes law, all schools, hospitals and similar institutions, the University of Saskatchewan, and any organization receiving a regular provincial government grant, must place with the Government Insurance Office all insurance risks which the government is prepared to handle or, ipso facto, the grant from the government will be cancelled.

"A more glaring example of governmental arrogance could hardly be imagined. The proposal not only constitutes a deliberate and audacious attempt to impose unfair pressure, but, in addition, it gives legality to a principle which is both vicious and iniquitous. If it is not actual business blackmail, it comes dangerously close to being that and at very least is an example of 'Indian giving' at its worst."

Up to this stage the G.I.O. insurance was successful beyond all expectations. From their crowded quarters in the Legislative Buildings, they moved into the Canada Life Building which was purchased by the government for this purpose. A staff of 45 is now required to operate the enterprise.

The most sweeping measure was the passing of the Automobile Insurance Act, by virtue of which every motorist in Saskatchewan became a policy-holder of government insurance, and every person in Saskatchewan became insured up to certain limits for financial loss resulting from personal injury or death. This insurance applies not only within the province, but also to Saskatchewan residents driving or riding outside the province in an insured Saskatchewan car.

In addition to this accident protection, which applies to everyone whether a motorist or not, owners and operators receive some legal-liability protection. No injured person may sue an owner or operator of a motor vehicle for damage, for which benefits are payable under the Act, except for damages over and above such benefits.

Persons not entitled to accident benefits include:

Drivers and passengers of a self-propelled vehicle not required to be registered under the Vehicles Act (for example, a farm tractor, a foreign car, a combine).

Person or accomplice who is violating the provisions of the Criminal Code of Canada or is fleeing from the scene of such criminal offence.

Driver or owner-occupant of a motor vehicle driven in a manner amounting to gross negligence or wilful misconduct.

Persons riding in or on any portion of a motor vehicle not designed for the seating of passengers or the carrying of a load.

Passengers not seated in a reasonably safe manner on that portion of a truck designed for carrying a load. Driver under the influence of liquor or drugs.

Saskatchewan car drivers pay five dollars for this protection and operators pay one dollar, but the rate for commercial vehicles is considerably higher. The reason for the low rate is the fact that the premiums are collected automatically. The premium is paid when the licences are purchased, and thus with a single administration the cost is reduced to an absolute minimum.

The Saskatchewan officials believe their plan to be the most advanced in the world today; and although it was not too popular a move, even with some of the members of the C.C.F. Government themselves, at first, accidents in almost every corner of the province this season, have made people conscious of its benefits. The plan went into effect on March 6 and on March 7 the first claim was reported. To May 15, 163 claims had been made, eight of them for accidents which have been fatal. In six of these deaths the only insurance received by the beneficiaries was the death claim paid under this Act.

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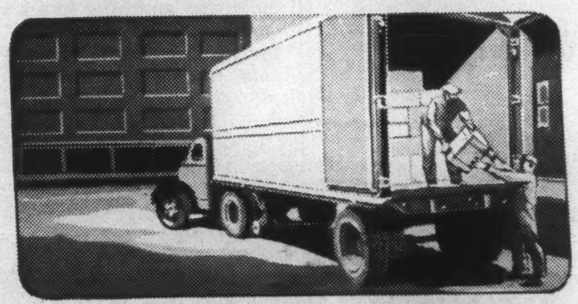

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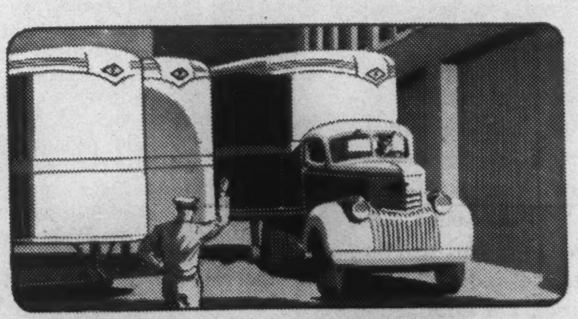

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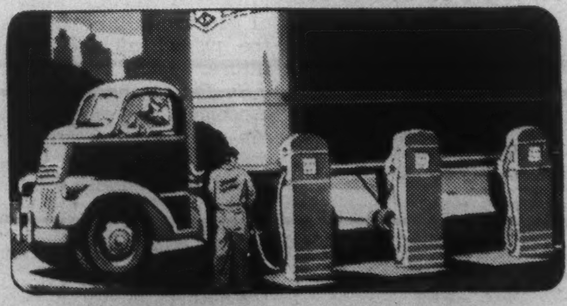

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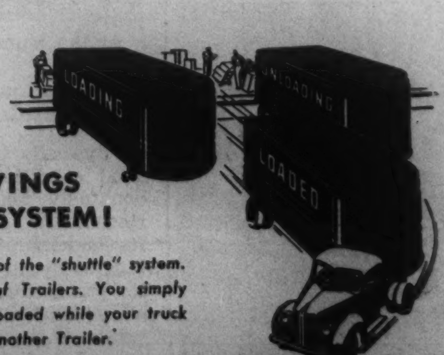

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What Does Future Hold For Ontario C.C.F.?

By D. P. O'HEARN

Last year in Ontario, Mr. O'Hearn says, the C.C.F. was put in retreat but not in full retreat.

There is no ground for belief that the party was knocked out. It took a bad blow, but it has retained its enthusiasm and optimism. And it is beginning to correct some of its mistakes.

Its future rests with economic and political conditions.

This is the second of two articles by the writer on the Ontario C.C.F.

IN an earlier article (S. N., June 8) on the Ontario C.C.F., I discussed the mistakes which led up to its reverses in the elections last year. Now, I think, we should take a look at the position of this party today.

The question of the future of the Ontario branch of the C.C.F. party is important. It is one of our key political parties. On it rests much of the future of the C.C.F. in Canada at large. If it can look to solid support from Ontario, the C.C.F. nationally can conceive the vision, at least, of one day forming a government at Ottawa.

But if it does not prosper in Ontario any national hopes of the Cooperative Commonwealth party can be dismissed. It can't form a national government without Ontario.

To the political observer, therefore, the Ontario C.C.F. must be a centre of continuing interest.

In sizing up the C.C.F. in Ontario today two viewpoints are prevalent. One holds that in last year's elections the party was struck a blow from which it won't recover (this view is actually quite widely held). The other (held by the C. C. F.) is that last year's defeats were not a denial of the C. C. F., but that they were losses suffered before superior forces rallied under pressure to defeat this threatening young party. This viewpoint notes that the C. C. F. didn't suffer an appreciable loss of support in last year's voting (it polled nearly 400,000 votes) but was sent down to defeat by an exceptionally large turnout of Conservative supporters.

No Mortal Blow

The observer can't agree entirely with either of these viewpoints. There is no doubt that the C.C.F. was struck a really serious blow by its election defeats, but as yet there certainly can be no ground for the belief that the blow was anything like a mortal one.

Again, while the C.C.F. stand on the reverses is not entirely unreasonable, there also cannot be any doubt that there was a definite loss of C.C.F. backing before the elections (and C.C.F. analysts are now beginning to admit this) and even more important that the consequences of the reverses in their damage to prestige, and to the morale of the party, constitute a very serious set-back.

The party was put in retreat, but it wasn't put in full retreat. And looking at it as it stands today, and taking a glance at the future it is possible to see where it could still go practically anywhere—up or down.

The prime factor in deciding which way this will be must be the economic and political health of the province. And the other important factor must be the ability of the C.C.F. itself to recuperate and rebuild.

Political and economic conditions must always be the first consideration in weighing C.C.F. prospects. The peculiar relationship which they have to the C.C.F. must always be kept in mind. The influence of these two factors with it is far different than with the older parties. Where our traditional parties have changed places and jockeyed about with economic and political changes, the C.C.F. has been made on them. It was born out of economic depression, and has prospered where it has prospered out of political bad health. And they are the prime influence in deciding its future.

So far as the future in Ontario is concerned, therefore, I believe, if one can see the prospect of economic depression or a spell of bad government ahead, one can also see a set of conditions in which the C.C.F. could aspire to government. And no one can say now that such a set of conditions isn't ahead.

Whether the C.C.F. would be able to take advantage of such a set of conditions is something that rests with its activities over the next few years.

At the moment one can say that it wouldn't.

Low Morale

Physically today the party isn't in good condition. In numbers it undoubtedly has had a lot of deserters since last year. Its morale is not good. Its leadership has lost a lot of trust. It is badly divided on internal policy. Its representation in the legislature, which is its main show-window to the public, is exceptionally weak. It has lost a lot of public faith.

But at the same time there is nothing in the condition from which it can't recover. Despite any loss of members, of the large vote polled last year a large percentage must still be looked on as solid C.C.F. Its morale can be revived. The other factors can be shaken up.

It can go up or down. And while on its past one can't express extreme faith, there can't help but be the conviction that the C.C.F. in this province will recover and eventually will emerge as a much stronger party. In fact its present crisis should do it a lot of good.

Rose Too Quickly

As I noted in my earlier article, one of the great failings of the Ontario C.C.F. was that it rose to success long before it was ready. It was an ill-formed and confused party, without either program or well-defined principles to hold it together. However it had great vigor, and the enthusiasm of a party of youth.

At the present time it has had its first set-back, but it still has a great fund of this enthusiasm (though slightly dampened at the moment). And such a factor can't be discounted. The party is still packing its conventions. It can still call a meeting in Massey Hall in Toronto and jam the auditorium doors.

As a party it needs a great deal.

Above all it needs concrete policy and a program. But surely now it will see the need.

It badly needs leadership, both at the top and secondary levels. It may attract better men. If it doesn't it should be remembered that all the time it is steadily training its own leaders. And we have seen by the Labor Party in England (and by several of our own governments) that good leaders can take over pretty quickly from the ranks.

It needs a lot. But on analysis there is nothing that it can't get, and which it probably won't get now that it has been made to take a good look at itself and get down to some hard work.

And other signs than enthusiasm have been encouraging of late.

For one thing the party has got into a position where it can take criticism. It has been going through prolonged self-analysis, and has got to the position where it can call itself names, or be called names, in public, without blushing or getting its back up. This is a new and very much improved state of affairs.

It has reached the point where its leaders have been taken down a bit from their pedestals and are criticized as the human beings they are.

The leadership itself is improving. Political leader Jolliffe has shown steady improvement since his first shaky days in the Legislature, and recently since the set-back of last year his increase in stature has been marked. Others in the higher ranks have been showing a similar political growing-up.

The party still is making many of its worst mistakes. It is playing politics as avidly (and as poorly) as ever (in the last session at Queen's Park there was no notice of the Gestapo business because attention towards it *was being held* for a more *appropriate* moment). It still seems to think that because it says the moon is made of

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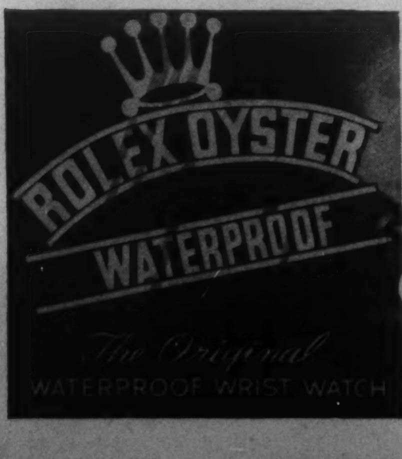

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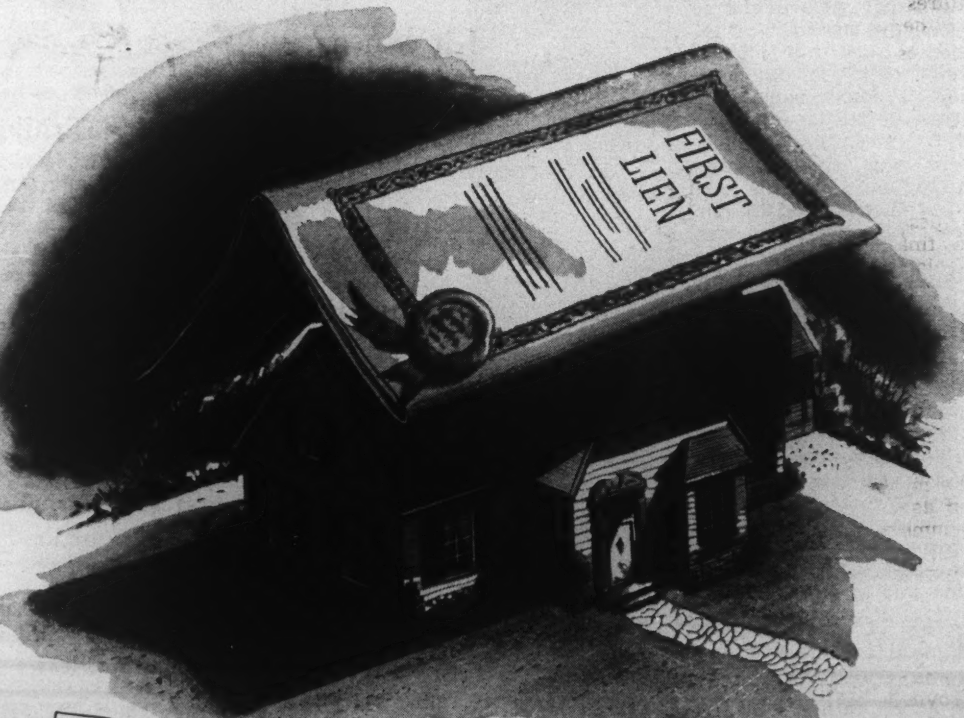

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cheese or that big business is bad the world should take its word for it.

It still is confused within itself.

But it still is enthusiastic. And hopeful.

Physically, I think it should be able to do this. But whether it will be able to get back into a position of major importance depends on the factors mentioned before: economic and political health.

And this leaves the main question with fate, and Mr. Drew and the Ontario Liberals (who could presumably knock out the C.C.F. in Ontario any time they really came to life, but who in this province don't show any signs of doing this in the foreseeable future).

• •

Bilingualism -- a Road to Unity

By BARBARA CADBURY

An Englishwoman now living in Saskatchewan, the writer of this article has been impressed by the failure of Canadians to take advantage of the facilities for being bilingual that are provided by their national structure. No country could more easily supply itself with teachers of real spoken French than English Canada, if it were not for the idea that the spoken French of Quebec is a "patois".

MANY Englishmen learn to love and know Canada through her groceries, for the postman regularly brings them the understanding and kindness of their Canadian friends wrapped up in eleven pound parcels. The packets inside are handled curiously by all the family. They are handling bits of Canada. They love the bright labels, the unskimped paper and tin, the delightful names like Okanagan, Saskatchewan, Outremont. Some of the products are quite unfamiliar, and they turn to the directions, finding the last touch of exciting strangeness in the words "mode d'emploi" and "mélangez graduellement". They conclude that Canadians are generous, prosperous, and bilingual.

Coming to Canada, they find that the packets did not lie about the generosity nor the prosperity, but where is the Canadian who can tell you the time in any language but his own? The lack of any French teaching for our daughters has been our great disappointment with Canadian education. We love the democratic schools, the respect for the children's minds, and we are grateful that at last arithmetic has been made reasonable, but we are sad that if they remain at public school, as we wish, they will learn no French until they are in high school.

Start at Five

Foreign languages are subjects that should be taught early; five is not too young to begin. The mind is ready to learn languages then. It has just mastered the basic principles of one, and is well in stride for tackling another. Learning a language is not an exercise of constructive thinking, like learning physics or mathematics. Little children will take new language forms for granted, whereas older children resist them, finding them odd and unnatural. In high school they learn the irregular verbs and all the rest of the grammar and they sometimes pass the examinations, but they rarely learn to speak French. There is no reason at all why a great part of the normal lessons taught in kindergarten should not be taught in a second language. Such things as good manners, order, health rules, cooperative games and singing could be taught in French to English-speaking children, and in English to French Canadians.

When we talked over this idea with some friends interested in education in Toronto, they objected that they could never get enough trained French teachers. "But you have all Quebec next door," we said. "Bring their ordinary primary grade teachers here and send yours there".

But they explained, "In Quebec they just speak a kind of patois. It is not pure French. Even educated Quebecois do not speak with a pure accent".

We listened in astonishment to these good people, speaking English with anything but an English accent! Why is it quite accepted that English should be spoken in a New World way, with all the varying accents of the North American continent, while it is improper to speak French unless you can make it sound as though you were raised in Paris? Most English-speaking Canadians are more likely to visit Montreal than Paris, and are in greater need of establishing friendly daily contact with French-speaking Canadians than with Frenchmen. And should they ever go to France they will find that Frenchmen do not despise their accent, judging by André Maurois, who wrote about his arrival in Montreal, "The reporters ... greeted me in French, with that slight accent, Norman and archaic, which gives so much charm to conversation in Quebec."

Literary Status

The word "patois", frequently trotted out by English-speakers, means "a provincial form of a language, spoken in a restricted area, and having no literary status." Quebec is larger than France, and there are nearly three million French speakers in the Dominion. That their language has no literary status is nonsense. It is almost indistinguishable from written European French. Gabrielle Roy's novel "Bonheur d' Occasion" was recently well reviewed.

After our distress at the educational opportunity thrown away, we came to think of the political consequences of this "patois" attitude. It surely cannot make for easy feeling between the two races. *Time*, describing a meeting of John Bracken's in Montreal, wrote "he . . . valiantly strained to speak a text-book French . . . Spoke a bit more tortured French. But French Canadians still remember that Conservatives had once closed Ontario's French-language schools." Why should Bracken speak a strained and tortured text-book French, when he has more than 50,000 fellow Canadians living right in his own province who speak it as their mother tongue?

As newcomers, taking a fresh and unembittered view of the English-French antagonism in Canada, we feel that the first political party to introduce real bilingualism in the schools, using native Canadian teachers of good education in an exchange system, will score wonderfully in Quebec. The teachers would have to find lodgings in each other's homes; many of them would settle in the new towns, and those who returned to their old ones would carry away knowledge to replace prejudice.

The increased intercourse between the races and the removal of the implied contempt for French Canadian speech would weaken those forces in Quebec which work for its isolation from the rest of the country. And our children would have the chance, enjoyed by Swiss children, of stepping effortlessly through the doors of a second language and literature. Let us not worry about their accents. They are not learning to speak English like Oxford dons.

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Australia Determined To Make U.N. Work

By WALTER GOODWIN

The record of sister dominion Australia as a member of the United Nations Security Council has been an estimable one. The Australian delegate has been chairman of one of the most important sub-committees to date, i.e., the investigation of the Franco regime. Its recent report recommended that Spain be considered for membership in the U.N. if Franco were removed.

Since the first organization meeting Australia has been determined to make U.N. work and has taken an active participation to that end. It played a material part in formulating charter provisions concerning the welfare of dependent peoples of the major colonial powers. A number of successful amendments were instigated by the Australian representative.

THE PART being played by Australia in the current meetings of the United Nations Security Council in New York has been attracting considerable attention in the daily and periodical press of Canada and the United States.

So much was made of the blunt speaking and personality of the first Australian delegate to these meetings, Lieut. Col. W. R. Hodgson, that the man in the Canadian street naturally began to identify the Australian role solely with the delegate Hodgson.

Not until Lieut. Col. Hodgson had to return to Paris because his wife was seriously ill was it generally appreciated that Lieut. Col. Hodgson was merely the very effective mouthpiece for a realistic policy on the international situation, which has been formulated by the Australian Government and approved by the Australian people as a whole. This realization came when Lieut. Col. Hodgson's successor, Mr. Paul Hasluck, made some biting comment during his first day at the council table on the action of the Soviet Union delegate absenting himself from the council meeting on May 9 when Iran was being discussed.

This article gives an outline of the development of Australia's external policy — the policy which is being enunciated today at the Security Council's conference table. One of the key points of this policy is that, while Australia recognizes that a world leadership must depend on the leadership of the great powers, active participation by the smaller powers is necessary for its success.

The Australian people, and there are only 7½ million of them, feel that they are really shouldering their responsibilities in the international sphere. It has been claimed that in proportion to its population, no country has played such a big part in trying to make the United Nations Organization work as has Australia.

The awareness of the outside world is a comparatively new feature of Australian life. It is the natural reaction of the country to the threat of invasion by the Japanese less than four years ago.

Resembles Charter

The Minister for External Affairs, Dr. H. V. Evatt, has pointed out that there is a remarkable resemblance between the document signed at the Wellington (New Zealand) conference in 1944 by Australia and New Zealand, and the United Nations Charter. This shows clearly the consistent policy of Australia and New Zealand in relation to world organization, and that these two dominions have been substantially successful in carrying that policy into effect.

To get a correct perspective of Australia's role in recent international affairs, it must be remembered that until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a kind fate permitted Australia to work out her rather isolated destiny in the comfortable illusion of the impregnability of the British Empire.

With paralyzing suddenness, she was left alone, apparently helpless and with a brutal enemy swarming down the islands towards her and bombing her outposts. Australia's military and economic reactions have been adequately recorded, but there was another reaction to the realization of her isolation, the importance of which is not always appreciated. In January, 1944, she signed the Anzac Pact with New Zealand.

This Pact was significant for several reasons. It was the first political agreement of any far-reaching consequence, ever made between two members of the British Commonwealth. It was the most significant application up to that date of the principle of British Commonwealth relations, enunciated in 1926, that each Dominion is primarily responsible for the conduct of its external relations. Also, it was a landmark in international relations in the Pacific.

Describing it a month later, Dr. Evatt said in the Australian House of Representatives: "The agreement says in effect that Australia and New Zealand have taken to heart the bitter experiences resulting from the failure to achieve collective security and the international order which must be based on security. It says that Australia and New Zealand are resolved to establish in their part of the world, a regional system of defence and security. The two countries have undertaken to play their part in these great plans within the framework of a world security system, and by their initiative in making and publishing this agreement, they have, I think given a lead on certain vital aspects of international relationships in the postwar world."

Remove Temptation

He quickly developed the theme. Emphasizing the terms of the Atlantic Charter and the Moscow Declarations, Dr. Evatt pointed out soon afterwards that "it is not by international force that peace will be made secure in a world torn almost apart by two world wars. You can only be sure of peace if you remove the temptation of national leaders to embark on acts of aggression against other countries because of social discontent internally."

Elaborating this some months later, Dr. Evatt said that Australia, not only as one of the United Nations which had shared the burden of war, but as a nation with a recognized international status, exercised the right to participate in postwar planning.

Because of her vulnerable position, she was vitally concerned in the establishment of a successful peace and a world security system, and as portion thereof, a regional defence system. The three Great Powers must be ready to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, while acting unitedly against aggression. Equally important, they must pay due regard to the old, but still cherished, doctrine of equality of states.

Representation of smaller powers in an international organization should be adequate to ensure a balanced outlook on world affairs, and no distinct region of the globe and no important group of nations should be left unrepresented. In addition, a place should be found for regional groups to exercise jurisdiction over local or

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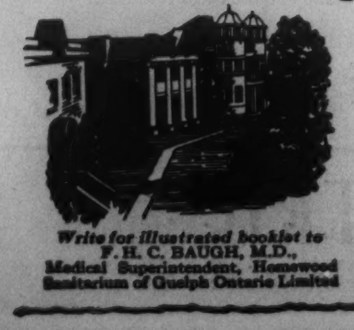

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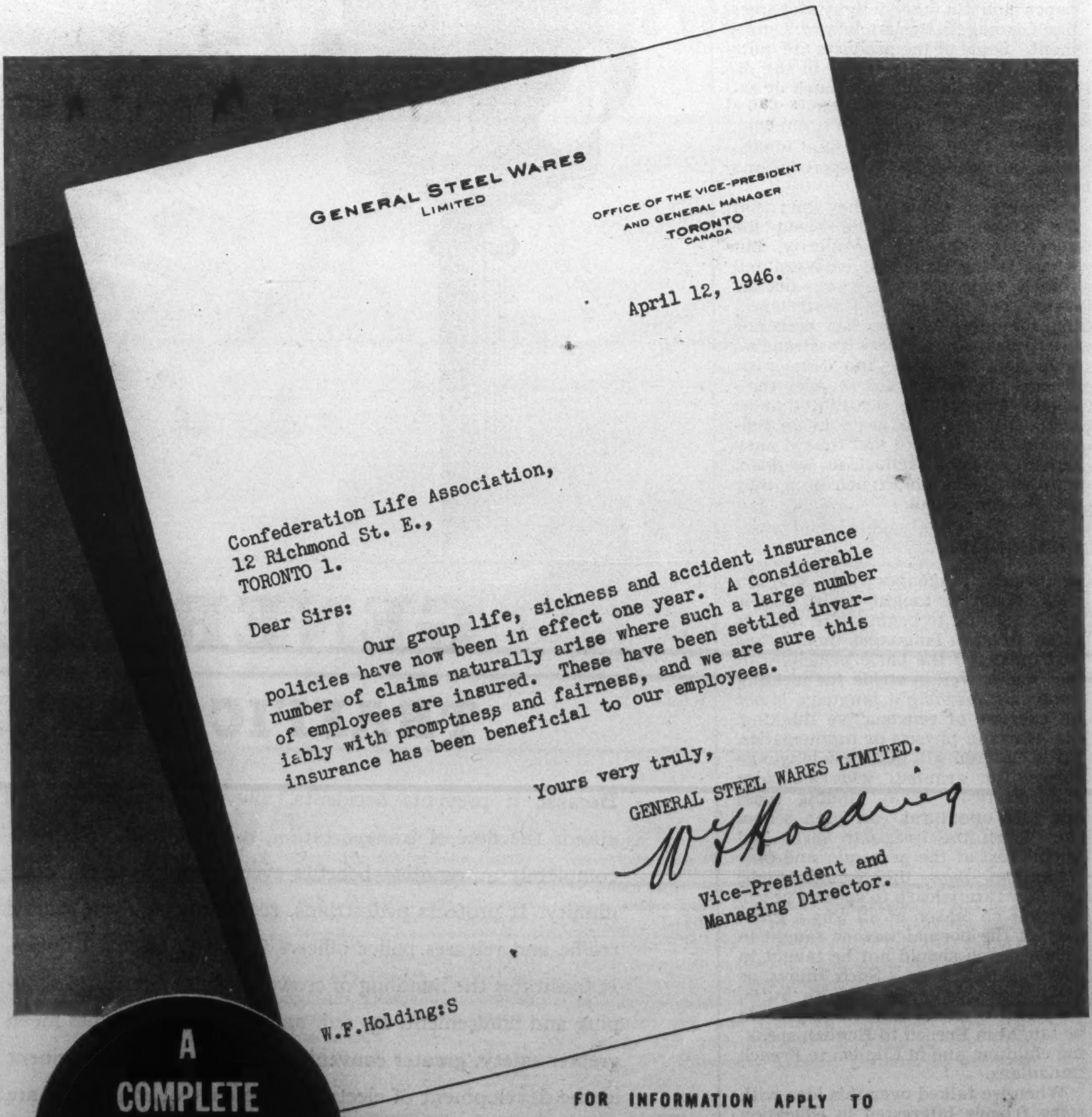

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special questions, such as joint defence measures and the welfare of native peoples. A permanent security system could be made effective and acceptable only if it had a foundation in economic justice.

These matters found practical expression at the Wellington Conference in November, 1944, between Australia and New Zealand. Having in mind details of the Dumbarton Oaks Agreement, concluded shortly before, the Wellington conference concerned itself with the problems of a world security organization, participation in armistice arrangements, welfare of South Pacific territories, and international economic relations.

It was agreed that, while both countries recognized that a world organization must depend on the leadership of the Great Powers, active participation of the lesser Powers was necessary for its success. In urging their claims to a share in the formulation of the armistice terms, they pointed out that, unless the lesser Powers participated, any postwar settlement would prove unstable. Neither country contended that it had an exclusive concern in the Pacific, and they declared that it was essential that the existing cooperation with Britain and the United States should continue.

The Australian delegation set forth for San Francisco remembering particularly that it must be assured that Australia must never again be permitted to become a battle zone, that the primary facts involved in her geographical position could not be ignored, that leadership of the Great Powers was necessary, but that all members, great and small, must take part in the work of world organization.

Amendments Approved

Of the 38 amendments of substance which Australia proposed at U.N.C.I.O., no less than 26 were either adopted without material change or adopted in principle. The one important matter in which Australia did not succeed in gaining her point was her opposition to the veto. To Australia, it is a matter of principle that, while unanimity of the Great Powers can be justified as a pre-requisite for enforcement action, no such justification exists for the right of veto on measures for the peaceful settlement of a dispute.

In the final outcome, the voting went against Australia by 20 to 10 with 15 abstensions—but only after a plain intimation by the Great Powers that they would not sign the Charter if the Australian amendment were carried. However, Australia's stand was largely responsible for eliciting from the Great Powers the important undertaking that the veto power in cases of a peaceful settlement would be used sparingly and only in emergency, and, further that the veto would never be used to block preliminary consideration and discussion by the Security Council of any dispute.

Largely as a result of Australia's attitude, it was decided to facilitate a general review of the Charter after ten years of operation, and that a constitutional convention to review it could be summoned at any time, provided that the two-thirds of the Assembly and a majority of the Security Council (no veto being applicable) requested it.

The Australian view regarding the Assembly was that it should have the right to discuss freely and fully any matter of real international concern. This principle was accepted, and the Assembly was given the right to discuss any question within the scope of the Charter, and to make recommendations to the Security Council, except only in the case of disputes actually being dealt with.

Against the strongest opposition, Australia was able to have included in the Charter the provision that the United Nations should promote high standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development.

The Australian delegation also played a material part in formulating the provisions concerning the welfare of the dependent peoples. This has been generally regarded as a great step forward in colonial administration because, for the first time in history, the major colonial powers have jointly acknowledged the paramount importance of native interests.

No Domestic Interference

Another important Australian achievement was to ensure that the wide powers given to the world organization could not be used to enable it to interfere with matters of essentially domestic character.

These were the more important successful Australian amendments at U.N.C.I.O.: protection of the independence of member states; restriction of U.N.O. intervention in matters of domestic jurisdiction to actual enforcement measures by the Security Council; the Assembly's right of recommendation on all matters within the scope of the Charter; prevention of the freezing of disputes in the Security Council; agreements to place forces at the disposal of the Security Council to be between the Council and each member and not between members; in electing non-permanent members of the Security Council special regard to be given to proven ability to contribute to international security and also to geographical representation; promotion of full employment; enlargement of the powers of the economic and social council; contribution to a new chapter on trusteeship; opportunities for special constitutional review of the Charter.

From the first, Australia has strongly opposed any sidetracking of difficult issues, urged by some as possibly endangering the Organization in its early stages. Australia believes that, if differences between the powers become acute, they should be brought into the open before the appropriate organ, openly discussed and openly settled in accordance with the principles of justice and international law laid down in the Charter.

Maxine Lashbrook of Los Angeles says she would rather wash windows than dishes. Her father—in the trade 30 years—taught her and Maxine has now applied for union membership.

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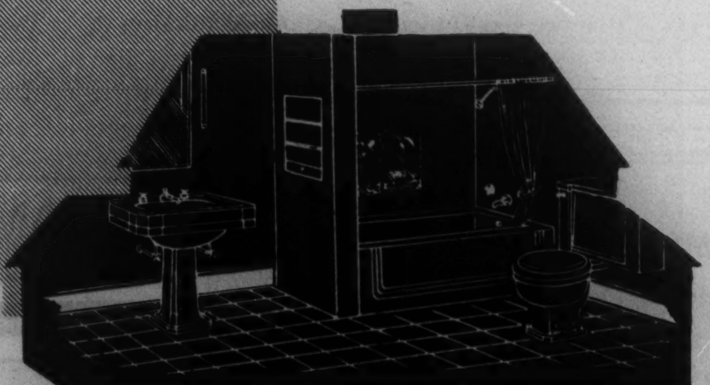

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

B.C. Amateur Flyers Find the Weather and Terrain Unkind

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

FLYING is steadily increasing in popularity in British Columbia, but there are certain physical handicaps that militate against it replacing motoring as a week-end diversion for the average man. Chief of these is the limited number of landing places.

Only about two and a half per cent of the province is flat land or fresh water, or five out of every 200 square miles. It may look level enough from a height of 5,000 feet, but 35 out of 36 times it will turn out to be a forest of Douglas fir or jack-pine, not exactly the place for a happy landing.

Weather is another serious handicap. Meteorological observations indicate that conditions are unsuitable for private flying sixty per cent of the time, though quite good enough for commercial flying. The Vancouver Airport was closed only fifteen days in 1945, and most of the aircraft arrived on schedule. But these operate on—radio beam and have a heavy investment in technical instruments not available to the private operator.

A small plane can be bought for from $3,000 upwards, but upkeep and hangar charges are heavy. The amateur flyer can save a lot of money by renting a machine whenever he feels like taking a hop. The minimum is $8 an hour for a Piper Cub or an Aeronca Chief, and there are three companies near Vancouver that are in the U-Fly business, all doing very well, too. Most of their patrons are men who served in the R.C.A.F., and who like to take a flip once in a while.

Incidentally, hundreds of these men would like to go in for commercial flying, but there are no openings.

The three concerns that rent planes like to feel quite sure that the man or woman going up solo is likely to return. Nobody is allowed to go up unless weather conditions are right, and a pilot must be familiar with his destination before he starts. To date the companies have got along without major accidents. They win all the arguments as to whether a man should go up or not.

There are now fifteen flying clubs in British Columbia. Membership ranges all the way from a dozen or so to 200 for the Aero Club of B.C., half of whom are active flyers, including sixteen women.

British Columbia's scenic attractions lure thousands of residents away from home over the week-ends. They hike up mountains, or go up the coast in their power boat, or out in the family car for a Sunday picnic in the country. Many hope, in the not far distant future, to be able to fly to inland lakes for a few hours' fishing. The weather being what it is, they have two chances in five of getting away Saturday, and two chances in five of getting back by Monday morning. It isn't quite good enough.

Hut for U,B.C. President

There may be dignity in the office of President of the University of British Columbia, but that doesn't save Dr. Norman A. Mackenzie from having to live in a tar paper army hut as from the end of August. Since his arrival Dr. Mackenzie has been living in the home of Professor of History, F. H. Soward, away on leave of absence which has now expired.

When scores of army huts were brought to the U.B.C. in an effort to cope with the housing shortage, it wasn't expected that one of them would become the home of the president, but there it is!

Bank Robber Still at Large

Somewhere in Stanley Park's 1,000-acre area, most of it thickly wooded, there is believed to be buried $40,000 in bills stolen in a Bank of Montreal holdup four years ago. Only one man knows the exact location. He is a professional bank robber known to the police, but against whom no worth-while evidence has been found.

The Bank of Montreal holdup yielded $56,000. Of this, $16,000 was in unrecorded bills, and has long since been spent, part of it in the buying of a fishing boat still owned by the leader of the gang.

The balance of $40,000 is all in new bills, the numbers of which are known. The robbers have taken this money to eastern Canada, but have been unable to find a fence willing to take a chance on buying it at fifty cents on the dollar. It is figured to be too "hot" even for passing on the race tracks.

Originally the $16,000 was buried at Haney, 25 miles from Vancouver. Then it was taken to Stanley Park, where the $40,000 had already been hidden. A confederate dug up the $16,000, but was forced to return it under threats of being burned alive in the Haney hide-out.

One of the bandits concerned in the Bank of Montreal holdup was shot to death a couple of years ago in Vancouver, but the ringleader is still active. Police are certain he was the leader of a gang of three which robbed the Royal Bank in Burnaby of $8,200 early in May but they can't prove anything.

To Study English Pubs

Attorney-General Gordon Wismer, presently in London to appear before the Privy Council to advance claims for the exclusion of Japanese from the coastal area, will find relaxation from his forensic exertions in a secondary official duty which may not be quite as dry as his legal arguments. He is to study the workings of the English pubs, with a view to recommending certain changes in the B. C. liquor control system.

Mr. Wismer has already carried out a personal investigation of the Quebec and the Ontario methods of dispensing alcoholic drinks.

Richest Foreigner in Japan

Ernest W. James, who claims he was the richest foreigner in Japan, is now living in Vancouver impatiently waiting until he can regain possession of his immense fortune. Much of this was wiped out during the war, but he estimates he has $5,000,000 in real estate undamaged.

Most of this property is outside Kobe, on Shioya Mountain. Here the millionaire built a community called Jamestown, which he owned in its entirety. It had sixty-five magnificent homes, two and a half miles of private road, golf course and other amenities, and a country club with 500 members. The taxes on Jamestown were $100,000 a year.

The U.S. Navy personnel is reported to be quartered at this model settlement.

According to Mr. James, he is unable to regain possession of his property because of differences between General MacArthur and the British representatives. He has to make his claim in person, but the Americans have refused him permission to land in Tokyo, and the British embassy is reluctant to press his demands for fear of political repercussions.

Caterpillar Scourge

British Columbia is experiencing its worst tent caterpillar pest for twenty years, and the crawly insects will be as bad, or worse, in 1947, according to William Downes, Dominion entemologist in Victoria.

The caterpillars come in seven to ten year cycles. Most of the time the numbers are controlled by parasites, but every once in a while the parasites practically die out. This is one of the times.

In 1916 caterpillars were so thick on some railroad tracks that trains had to slow down so that the wheels could hold on the greasy rails.

On their way from Ghent to Canada, two Belgian brides of Canadian servicemen are assisted in London by a member of the Canadian Red Cross.

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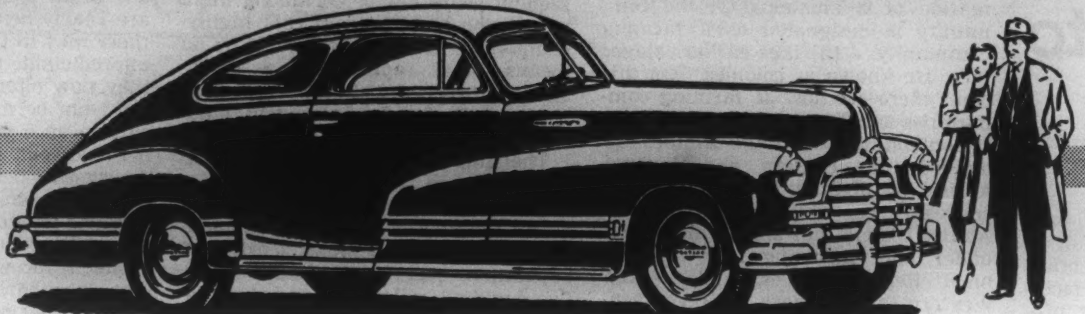

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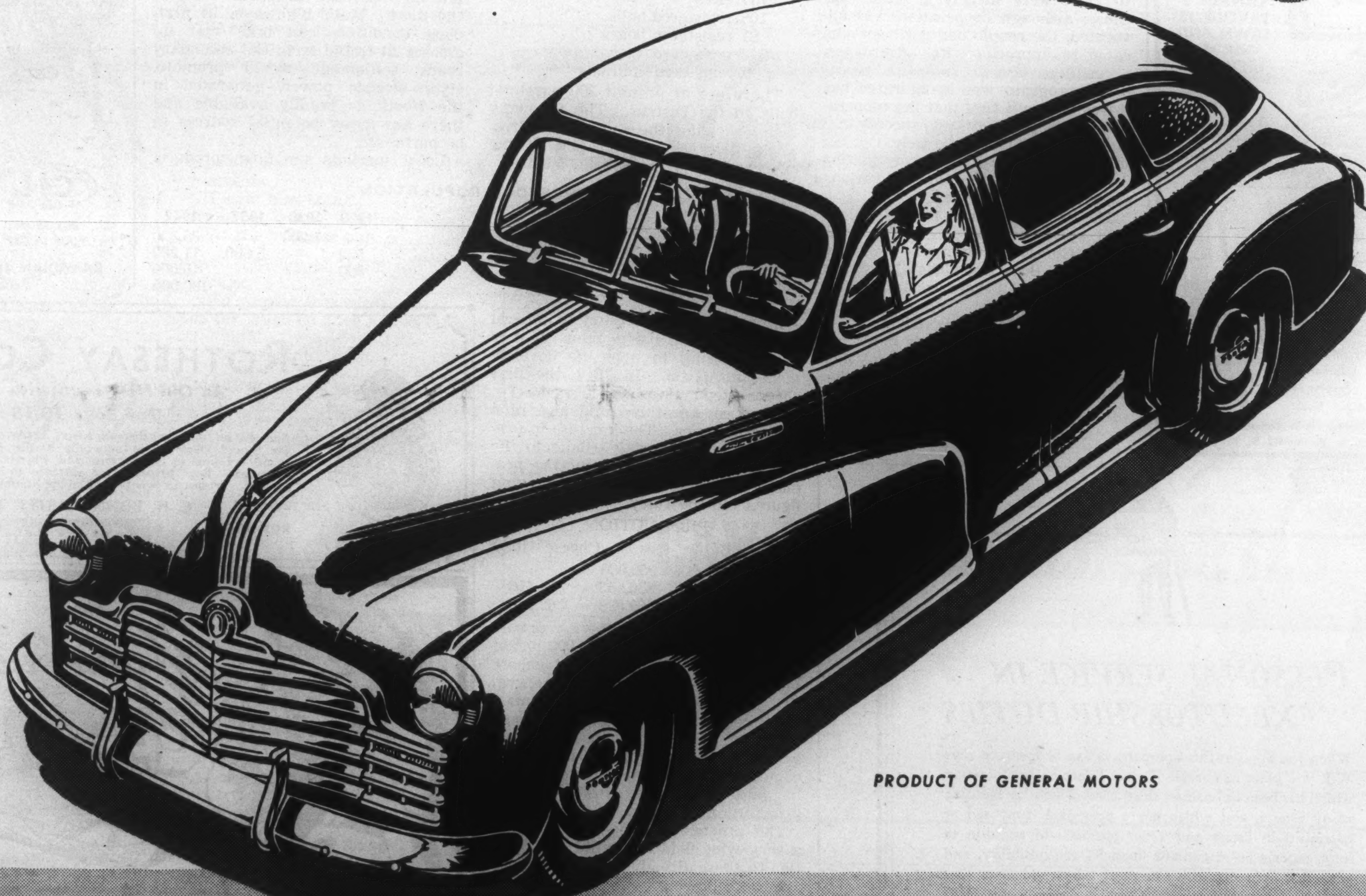

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Cooperation the Key to Success in Abitibi

By O. T. G. WILLIAMSON

Intelligent Governmental assistance and direction have been combined with organized self-help to achieve an outstanding record of productive effort in the Abitibi District of Quebec. It has been done on soil admittedly below the average in the North Country. Mr. Williamson, in the second of two articles, (first in S.N., May 25), considers this record worthy of serious study when increased population and home markets are so vital.

LAND settlement in virgin country depends, for its early success, on certain essential considerations. Assuming that soil fertility has been tested and an adequate rainfall is characteristic, the basic essentials are provision of transportation facilities, roads and railway services, proper drainage and the maximum possible concentration of settlement.

Having these, the optimum development will depend on the care with which settlers are selected, the extent to which mechanization, preferably self-liquidating, is made available and the quality and extent of the technical advice afforded by appropriate Governmental agencies.

In an earlier article (S.N., May 25) these phases of the settlement plan in the Abitibi District were described. It is now proposed to outline the results which have been achieved by the application of a high degree of intelligent supervision.

Quite apart from the sane and orderly methods adopted for settlement, the successful colonization owes a great deal to cooperative effort by the settlers. The original settlements, up to 1917, were largely a failure because, although cooperation was advocated, the people had not been educated to appreciate its advantages. After that date an intensive educational program was inaugurated but it was not until 1934 that the cooperative movement was successfully launched. This was largely the result of the formation of study groups devoting their attention to various aspects of the problems.

The extent to which this has taken hold is evidenced by the 42 Parochial Study Clubs, 53 Women's Institutes and the 46 Boys' and Girls' Clubs now functioning. All these are assisted by the Agricultural and other representatives resident in the District.

In Abitibi a distinction is made between farmers and settlers and this appears to be based entirely on the degree of progress made. When settlement and organization have advanced to a point justifying the formation of a municipality, the community is designated as a farming community. In the earlier stages they are known as colonies. On this basis there are now 31 farming communities and 28 colonies. For organization and inspection, the colonies are divided into Eastern and Western Abitibi, the dividing line being at Taschereau. The chief of the Eastern Abitibi District has sixteen field men under him, including four Agricultural Representatives, and in the Western District there are seventeen.

Intensity

This intensive official interest was bound to bring results. Much of it takes a definitely practical form. Encouragement is given the settlers to secure high-grade seed grain and garden seeds. They are assisted in acquiring good grades of milch cows, heifers, ewes, stallions, bulls, boars and rams and also threshing and grain cleaning machines. Bee culture and transportation of dairy products have been organized; gardening and beautifying contests encouraged and special educational courses and scholarships made available. From 1940 to 1943 the Agronomy Division imported into Abitibi:—

504	milch cows
1,448	heifers
2,757	ewes
108	registered bulls
81	registered boars
242	registered rams
9	registered stallions

There are at present 300 purebred bulls in the District. The following table, showing the increase in livestock, gives some indication of the effectiveness of the policies adopted.

LIVESTOCK POPULATION

	1920	1930	1937	1942
Head of cattle	—	1,200	—	35,320
Pigs	532	—	5,000	11,280
Sheep	390	—	—	10,000
Chickens (a few dozens in 1910)	—	—	—	100,000

Since the North Country in general is ideal for the dairy industry, it is not surprising to note the development in Abitibi. In 1918, the first cheese factory was established. Today there are three and also nine butter factories. The increase in production is an amazing tribute to the industry of the people and the productivity of the soil. The following figures tell the story.

PRODUCTION

	Butter (lbs.)	Cheese (lbs.)
1918-30	900,000	
In 1940	830,553	34,416
In 1943	1,669,028	62,286

In addition, in 1943, there was sold directly to consumers 3,400,000 lbs. of whole milk. All butter and cheese factories are operated on a cooperative basis and their produce is marketed cooperatively. One cold-storage plant, an essential for orderly marketing, is in operation and others are contemplated. A potato-storage plant has had a very marked effect on the distribution of that product.

The practice of cooperation covers a very wide field in Abitibi. In addition to those already mentioned there are the following:—

25	Savings and Credit Unions
24	School Banks
19	Cooperative Stores
2	Cooperative Hatcheries
1	Mutual Fire Insurance Company
1	Mutual Life Insurance Company
3	Honey Production Syndicates

The interdependence promoted by organized cooperative enterprises has been extended to less formal cooperation in such activities as the construction of barns and the cutting of timber and pulpwood.

The whole plan of settlement has been well thought out. It not only establishes settlers under good initial conditions but follows their activities through to a successful conclusion. The policy is one of coordinated effort in which paternalism plays a secondary role to self-help. It is the sort of policy which permits of indefinite extension without a corresponding increase of public obligation.

It should be noted that the Federal-Provincial assistance regulations were adopted in 1932. They were a relief plan to cope with the growing unemployment situation induced by the depression. It may be assumed therefore, that the settlers in the Abitibi District during the immediately subsequent years numbered among them many who had failed in that highly-competitive period. They could by no means have represented a cross-section of the agricultural workers of Quebec. Yet under intelligent guidance, they succeeded.

Thought, too, might be given to the settlement in Abitibi District as a successful demonstration that the North Country is capable of supporting a very considerable density of population over wide areas within five hundred miles of the industrial heart of Canada. It has always been a truism that the home market is the principal factor on which the growth of Canadian industry depends. It is a stable market and a hungry market. Neither tariff walls nor the vagaries of external politics affect it. It is, therefore, of vital interest to every manufacturer and his employees in the South that vast fertile areas in the Northland be populated and developed to the fullest extent. It is of vital interest to every taxpayer.

Possibilities

Never before in history was such an area of fertile land so ready for development. No vast expenditures of public funds are a preliminary necessity for its settlement. Railways, in some cases operating far below their normal capacities, traverse the area. Main highways, in first-class condition, can take vast increases in traffic from the secondary roads settlement would promote. Hydro-electric power, generated in the North, is readily available and there are many potential sources to be harnessed.

Local markets for farm produce, due to an increasing mining activity, are yearly being extended and, while these may in the course of a long but unpredictable period prove transitory, they now offer an opportunity which must not be missed to establish agriculture on a permanent basis. Forest management, more and more in evidence, will perpetuate the industries dependent on forest products. Local markets may change in character but they will continue to exist and the products for which the Northland is now peculiarly adapted — butter, cheese, meat and sub-surface crops—will always find a southern market.

Abitibi District refutes the pessimists, and only the blind will fail to see the God-given opportunity that Northland settlement presents.

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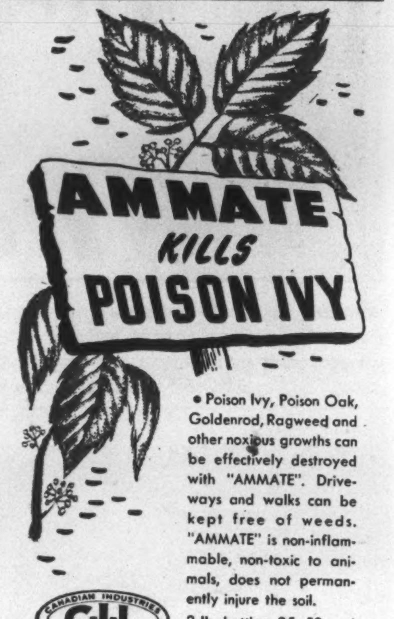

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VERSE OF TODAY

Some Poets Are Cheerful

WHETHER grave or gay the lyric mood persists in Canada. The modern urge to be incomprehensible, or at best a little muddy, infects few writers hereabouts. Since poetry is written with the hope that it will be read aloud, the other hope, that there will be listeners, is implicit. And listeners will not always be content with cunning rhythms and mellow vocables that mean nothing.

COUNTRY MAP

A STRANGER in these parts, huh, and goin' to Lester's?
Sure, I know Lester Hough as well as I know bread.
My mother—she was a Dewer—was his half cousin's cousin—
Oh, yeah; well now, you go straight ahead
Till you come to the church. Say,
You shoulda been here last Sunday!
The new man, Mr. Gray,
Took the pulpit then
And it was suthin,' I tell you. Oh, in a hurry, eh?
Well, you turn to the right and when
You come to the Williams farm — that's the square red brick
With the chicken run beside it —
Fred's my brother-in-law
An' he's got a herd of Jerseys you oughta see;
As sure as the Lord made little apples, he an' Paw—
Huh? Why, man, it won't take you till night to get there!
It's only a little way
And not as the crows fly—
No, *no*—ha, ha!
Now, as I was sayin' you turn by Fred's west forty;
Bought that in last March an' he—
Well, well—good-bye!

Gilean Douglas

CRAZY SHANE

AS Shane went stumblin' about the streets
I saw him stop
Forninst a lark in a willow cage
At the huckster's shop.

Three shillings he paid, for all his rags,
To possess that bird;
And the laugh he gave was as queer a laugh
As ever you heard.

For he opened the cage and quick set free
That feathered thing,
That wee caged thing that fluttered away
Over gorse and ling.

Shane emptied his purse, the sad galoot,
And he got no prize,—
But I envied the god-like look that glowed
In Shane's queer eyes.

Arthur Stringer

FRIEND IN NEED

IT HAS a ravelled collar
And the cuffs are frayed and torn;
The elbows, too, are sadly
Gone to seed;
But when the storm-troops rally
At the sound of winter's horn,
This friend has never failed me
In my need.

Its pockets may be baggy
(They are pretty badly holed),
And for a missing button
There's a nail;
But when the probs are zero
And the days are bleak and cold,
It keeps me snug and cosy
As a snail.

But now I cannot find it,
Though I've rummaged high and low;
I've searched through all the cupboards
And the rooms.
Ah, here's the good, old sweater!
How I would like to know
Who hung it with the dusters
And the brooms!

Kathryn Munro

AUNT POLLY

SHE loved them all—the waifs and strays,
The mangy, scruffy, bitten ones.
She fed them all—this sorry horde,
They came to call, remained to board
Long, blissful, canine days.

A cat or two would grace her chairs,
And grow sleek from the flowing bowl.
And after her, for little walks,
They'd trot, commune in little talks
With artless, feline airs.

Her friends bemoaned the price of meat,
The loaves of bread, the plates of cream.
She seldom bought things for herself
But put upon her pantry-shelf
Some tasty kitten-treat.

But when some prying neighbor's tongue
Was loosed, to reprimand the waste,
With smile serene, and love-clear eyes
She'd say, with start of sweet surprise
In words, half-said, half-sung:—

"Oh, but it wasn't wasted, dear:
I've made them happy here with me,
The only heaven they'll ever know
Is underneath my roof, and so
I'll always keep them near.

"While others search in dizzy fog
For happiness, and rush and seek,
And scramble for adventure gay
They only live from day to day.
I live from dog to dog!"

Dorothy Elliot Aitken

SENATOR GERALD G. McGEER

SOMEHOW it seems so very queer
That to the Senate goes McGeer,
Why should our champion from the West
Seek sepulchre when at his best?
Yet to that Chamber now he goes
Where senile "has-beens" dream and doze.

No more need money-changers fear
The flashings of his lance and spear,
The Golden Dragon once so bad
Need fear no more Sir Galahad;
Confined within those cloistered walls
How soon dull apathy befalls!

The freight-rates structure in the West
He oft assailed with vim and zest,
But now, perforce, those tirades cease,
The railway chiefs may rest in peace;
A mortuary is no place
For one who would such ills erase.

Yet Gerry, we who know you well
Find it so hard our thoughts to tell,
If you had only with us stayed
Our destinies you might have swayed;
But now, adieu,—go to your rest,
Our eagle flies to lovebird nest!

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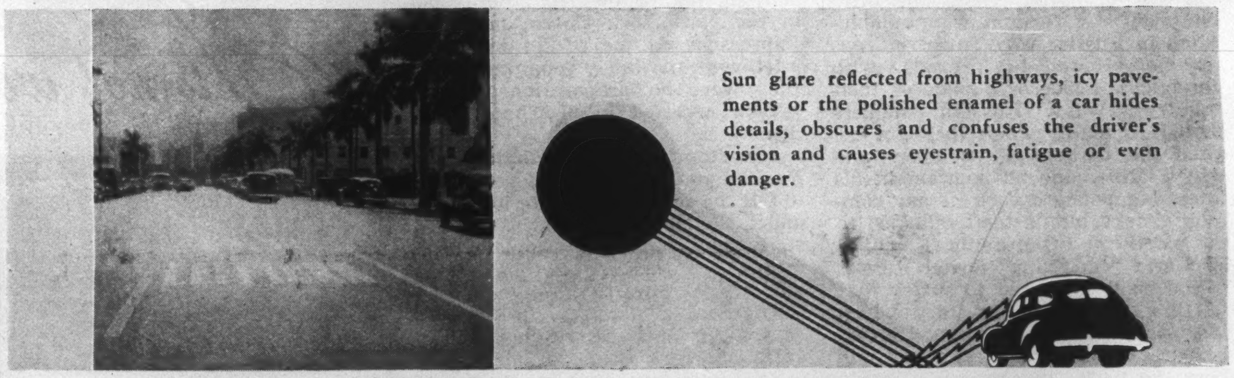

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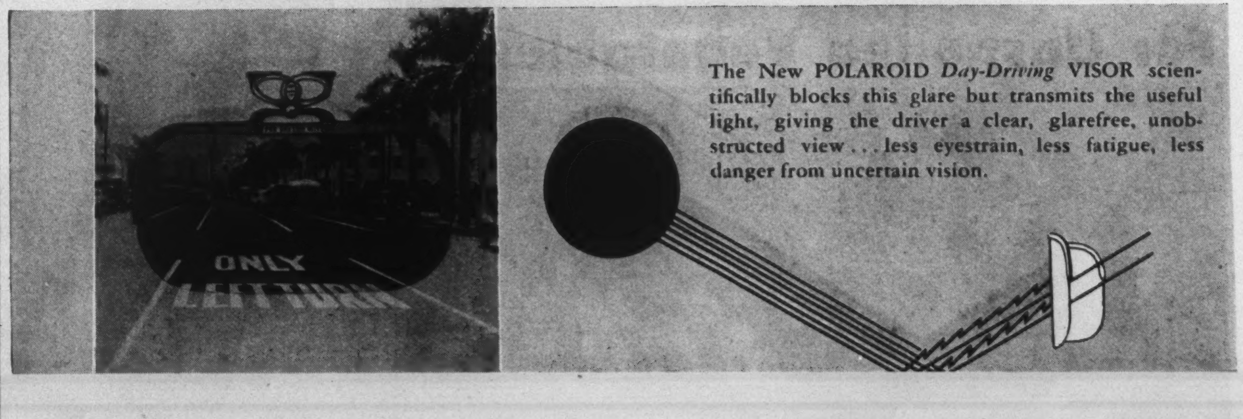

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BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

Kravchenko's Story of Soviet Life Most Valuable Book of the Day

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

I CHOSE FREEDOM, by V. Kravchenko. (Saunders, $4.50.)

MY THREE YEARS WITH EISENHOWER, by Capt. Butcher. (Musson, $5.00.)

I ACCUSE DE GAULLE, by H. de Kerillis. (McLeod, $3.50.)

CONFESSIONS OF A EUROPEAN INTELLECTUAL, by F. Schoenberner. (Macmillan, $3.50.)

I DON'T hesitate to say that Kravchenko's *I Chose Freedom* is the most important book on world affairs current today. The reasoning behind this statement is simple: Russia is the most important question in world politics, and this is the best book on Russia in over a decade.

The last one I can think of which compares with it in spirit and integrity is Tchernavin's "I Speak For The Silent," published a dozen years ago. Kravchenko's book is infinitely more valuable, because it covers the whole period since then, and because of his very wide experience and contacts among the present Soviet leaders, reaching right into the Kremlin where he attended dozens of conferences during the war years.

You will find here the answers to all your questions: why Stalin made the pact with Hitler; how the Soviets expected the war to come out; why the Red Army reeled back to Moscow but was ultimately triumphant, with our aid; why religion was rehabilitated in Russia; why Soviet citizens are not allowed to fraternize with foreigners, inside or outside of their country; why Russian soldiers looted so madly when they got beyond the borders of paradise; and why Stalin made no mention in his latest big policy speech of our common victory but instead returned to the old theme of an inimical capitalist world "encircling" Soviet Russia.

You no longer need to suffer that baffling feeling of mystery which has surrounded everything Soviet, because Victor Kravchenko has told here the truth, the burning, ringing truth about Soviet life, the Soviet system and Soviet policy. You will learn, too, why we don't hear this truth oftener. The cost is terrible.

The man who would tell it risks not only his own life, but sacrifices his family and friends left behind in Russia to the vengeful reprisals of the G. P. U. Kravchenko has paid this cost because, as he says, it was the only thing left that he could do for his suffering people, whom he loves profoundly.

He was, besides, absolved in advance, for his father and other old, idealistic revolutionaries of 1905 and 1917 had urged him, if he ever had the chance, to tell the outside world the truth about the destruction of all their hopes.

Perhaps the best thing about this book is the warm feeling which it leaves for the plain Russian people. They are, in the main, still the people of Dostoievsky, "gregarious folk, warm and talkative", "profoundly decent." Through the writer, a decent human being who appears to have inspired many friendships in spite of the all-pervading spy system, you meet the Russian people, hundreds and hundreds of them, through two and a half decades of their terrible ordeal.

Son of the People

Kravchenko, as you will recall from the press accounts at the time, left a Soviet Technical Mission in Washington in April, 1944. His reasons for taking the step, front-paged in the New York *Times*, made an impression on me of an idealistic, intelligent and fairly young man. But they were no preparation for the person revealed in "I Chose Freedom".

Just stop to think of what sort of Russian you would pick, if you could, to tell the real story of life in Russia under the Soviet system. Wouldn't you want a son of the people, whose father, say, was one of those metal workers who were the élite of the Revolution, a man of ideals, who fought behind the barricades in 1905, suffered years of imprisonment in Tsarist jails, and raised his boy to appreciate what the Revolution meant and what it had cost?

Wouldn't you want a man who had joined the Komsomols with enthusiasm, and gone into the mines to join in the gargantuan task of restarting the country's ruined economic life? Who was picked to study as one of the first generation of Soviet engineers? Who partook in the collectivization of the farms, as special Party duty, and went on to a brilliant career, constructing giant new enterprises in the Urals? Who had bitter experiences in the great purge of 1935-37, but survived to climb very near to the seats of the mighty, with an office next door to the Kremlin?

That is the author of this book. Thrown in with his wide experience, for good measure, we have a man of obviously great courage, and a writer with real powers of description.

Though the interest of the book is maintained at a constant peak from the first page to the last, its core, I believe, is the section in the middle describing his three years as chief engineer of a large tube mill at Nikopol, in the Ukraine. It was his first assignment as a young Soviet engineer and Party member, and in it he experienced, as he did occasionally later, the joy of production which would build up his country.

It was here too, that he was caught in the great purge which agonized Russia for three terrible years. Here he duelled through months with trumped-up charges of the G. P. U. "Their careers depended upon uncovering plots, and their temptation was to invent plots to uncover." A new victim was another *victory* for them.

Night after night, *for months*, he was called to the G. P. U. office, after doing his 12-hour day at the factory, and questioned trickily and unmercifully, stood for hours in the corridor without being allowed to move a finger, and in the end slugged and kicked.

Yet he had never been arrested, and even from the beating he staggered out with his Party card still in his pocket. He was still one of the "élite" who "rule" the country! A courageous friend led a move in the Regional Party Committee to rehabilitate him. Kaganovitch, Stalin's new favorite, who had now succeeded Kravchenko's old friend and protector Ordzhonikidze after the latter's mysterious death, called him to Moscow and offered him the chief engineer's job for the whole Nikopol combine!

The Last Who Dared

Ordzhonikidze was the last of Stalin's lieutenants who dared argue with "The Boss", demand that the purge of his indispensable engineers cease, threaten to "raise Hell" in the Politburo about the trend towards complete authoritarianism, and call the head of the G. P. U., Yezhov, a "snootnose, and a filthy lickspittle".

Kravchenko demurred that he could no longer work happily in Nikopol, so was sent instead to Taganrog, to a highly-Americanized plant which had been Ordzhonikidze's show factory but was now disorganized and demoralized by the purge. Kravchenko's faith in the regime was now gone, too. He was "shorn of hope, emptied of ambition, insulted in his very soul." He had gone from the final beating by the G. P. U. to his dingy hotel room, taken Stalin's portrait from the wall, torn it in small pieces and flushed it down the toilet.

Even before the purge his faith had been severely shaken by his terrible experiences in carrying out the collectivization drive, by his first contact at Nikopol with slave labor contingents, and by the vicious contrast between the five-roomed house, with maid, gardener, chauffeur, car and ice-box stuffed with food which was reserved for him, and the dirty, crowded barracks and hunger rations of the "happy, socialist workers"—though that contrast was nothing to what he was to see when he reached the seat of power in Moscow.

His doughty father, coming to visit his successful son in Nikopol, was driven to something he had never expected to do: to compare working conditions under the Tsarist regime, and the conduct of the Tsarist police who had hounded him for years, favorably with conditions under the Soviets. The son had up to this point

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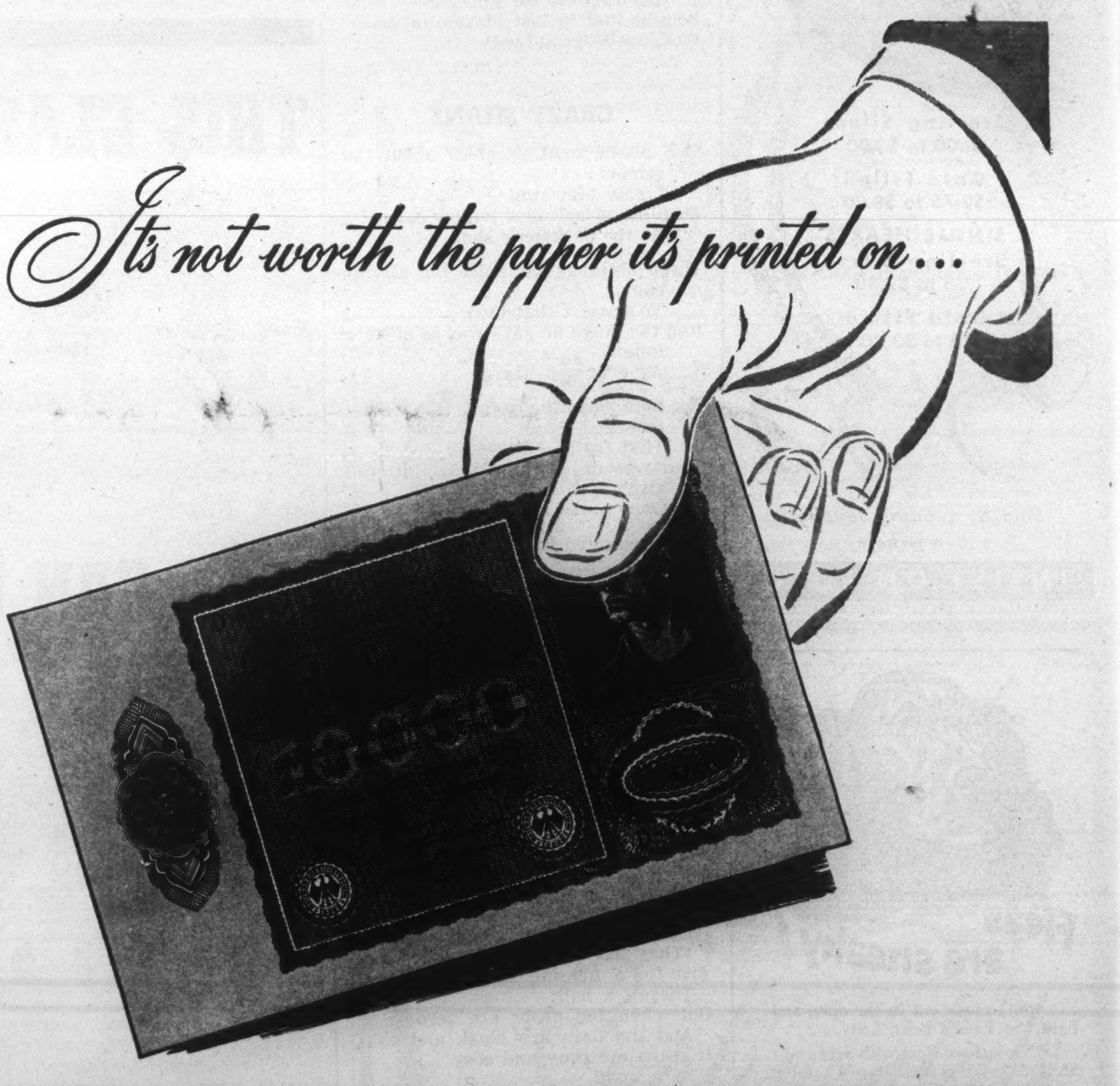
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never spoken frankly to his father (who had never joined the Communist Party) of his doubts, and tried to defend the Soviet industrial achievements. "But look at the new factories, mines, railroads..."

The father's answer is the most potent phrase in this book. "Of course, Victor, *but revolutions are not made for factories and railroads; they're made for people.*" Then he went on to tell his son just how a worker lived in the old days. "We were not wealthy, but we never lacked for bread and milk and ordinary clothes. You and your brothers even had a nurse. We lived decently in our own home. Looking back, our existence seems almost luxurious by contrast with the life of a working-class family today."

The son spoke up, hesitantly, about the free vacations, medical care and children's crèches. But the father had investigated. From 20 to 25 per cent of the workers' wages were withheld for these, and for union dues and forced loans. "For this amount a worker in the past could have bought himself all the medical care and vacations he wanted without being beholden to the state." Yet of 1500 workers who had paid for them, only 57 in this plant had received their free vacation in the current year.

When it came to comparing the Tsar's police to the Soviet's, as a man who had spent years in the prisons of the former, the father had a right to be heard. "When I was on the barricades and the police arrested me, I alone suffered. It didn't occur to the Tsar's police to bother my father or my brother or my family. Now fathers and sons and wives are held responsible for each other."

Prisoners by Millions

An old family friend, prominent in the Society of former Tsarist Political Prisoners, said to Victor during the purge: "Things are a thousand times worse. Then we counted our prisoners by the thousands, now they are counted by the millions. . . In those days we had trials, lawyers, a fighting chance. When we were in political trouble our friends didn't shun us. On the contrary, they visited us and made a fuss over us. There were protest meetings, appeals to the government, to the press, speeches in the Duma . . . the democratic and liberal-minded people of England, France and America spoke up against the tyranny and gave us moral comfort."

"But today we're caught as in a prison. The very people who should be on our side often call themselves Friends of the Soviet Union . . . Friends of Despotism would be a better name for the fools. . . I've been on lots of reception committees for delegations of foreign labor, foreign educators, students. It's clear from their fervor and from their naive questions that they know nothing of the horrors being visited on the Russian people."

Kravchenko estimates that the Purge, in its senseless fury, involved 10 million people, investigated, displaced, imprisoned, exiled, shot. "If anyone in Russia honestly believed in the fantastic 'confessions', I for one did not meet him." It filled out those vast labor battalions, which he had to deal with constantly in his Ural and Siberian posts, and whose importance he learned to the full when he became Director of War Armament for the Russian Federated Republic, the "Prussia" of the Soviet Union, which at that time contained a large part of the remaining war industry of the country.

In Kremlin circles the slave labor contingents were estimated at 20 millions in 1942. Some were machine-gunned, rather than allowed to fall into German hands. Yet on one occasion when he called in the G.P.U. for labor for a new war factory, the police representative complained that all of the departments were howling for labor, but what could they do? *"The fact is, we haven't as yet fulfilled our plans for imprisonments.* Demand is greater than supply."

These millions may be only statistics to the newspaper reader or historian, but to Kravchenko they were individual human beings with families, and included hundreds of his friends.

Spotlight on Leaders

But what shall I do with 25 pages of closely-written notes on this book? Besides the mass of detail, on his wide experience in Soviet industry and finally as a member of the government, there are sketches of the many important Soviet leaders whom he met in the Kremlin.

There is a good deal of interesting material on Stalin and how a whole obsequious bureaucracy had modelled its hours of work on those of their night-loving Boss; and disclosures of secret high Party meetings in which it was emphasized that the current phase of cooperation with capitalist countries, disavowal of the Comintern, and rehabilitation of religion and patriotism were "only a manoeuvre." The capitalist world remains the enemy, and world-wide revolution the objective.

There is a large section explaining how the Russian people reacted to the pact with Nazi Germany in '39, which left them "stunned, bewildered and groggy with disbelief"; and to the German attack in '41 for which no change in the propaganda line had given them the slightest warning, and to meet which new slogans appeared within a few hours describing the British and French as common partners, where they had been "beasts" and "imperialistic warmongers" only the day before. Above all, he explains why the Russians fought so well.

He knows from his own experience in defence industry that prep-

(*Continued on Page* 26)

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(*Continued from Page* 25)

arations had *not* been intensified in Russia during the pact with Germany, but had on the contrary been slackened, while "mountains" of valuable raw materials had been supplied to Hitler, and no preparations had been made to remove Soviet factories in exposed western locations. The Kremlin's sole conception has remained an offensive war, to take over Europe during the revolution which would inevitably arise out of the war between the "capitalist" countries.

The Russians went into the fight only half-prepared, he asserts bitterly, after all the sacrifice of the Five-Year Plans, and "morally disarmed." During the first few weeks whole Soviet divisions surrendered almost without a fight. It took months of German barbarity, and the incredible political stupidity of the Germans, to rouse the latent patriotism of the people. *"Had we been at war with a democratic country, humane and enlightened, bringing us a gift of freedom and sovereign independence within a family of free nations, the whole story would have been different."*

Again, "had we been no bigger than France we would have been crushed four times over in the first four months. Only the boundless Russian spaces, the inexhaustible Russian manpower, and the unsurpassed heroism and sacrifice of the Russian people . . . saved my country."

Over and over again, the writer insists that the Russian people fought heroically *for their eternal Russia,* just as they had against Napoleon and the Kaiser, and no more to perpetuate the Soviet tyranny than in those earlier times to uphold the Tsarist tyranny. "Stalins come and Stalins go, but Russia goes on forever."

He can quote his own case. "In my heart I was a confirmed enemy of the regime. . . But I loved my native land and was moved by the deepest sympathy for my people." So he volunteered at once, and became a captain. Being moved on a 17-day train trip back to training camp, even these volunteer officer cadets were guarded by the G.P.U.

After the turn of the war tide, he was nominated for service on a machinery purchasing commission in the United States. His description of the five-months investigation, and the priming on the traps and pitfalls of the capitalist world, before his departure, is something to read. Then, finally, Vancouver, and the fantastic luxury of the shops, which made him say over and over again, "why this is as if the dream of socialist abundance had come true!"

New World

In Washington he waits seven months before making the break, acclimatizing himself to this utterly strange, new world. A brief excerpt of his experience there appears in the current *Readers Digest*. But the absurd mouthings of Henry Wallace about "democracy" in Russia, the naivety of Wendell Willkie's chapters on Russia, which might have been referring to a country "somewhere the other side of the moon," ex-Ambassador Davies' "strange, half-literate book" *Mission to Moscow,* and even more, the twisted and ludicrous cartoon which the picture of the same name represented, steeled him to his effort to remove Stalin's grip on the American mind, which he finds almost as firm as his grip on the Russian mind.

Because the Russian people died heroically in the First World War, the Americans didn't turn into fanatical admirers of the Tsar and his tyranny, he says. People in those days didn't call Kropotkin and the other famous exiles who came out to fight for Russian freedom "anti-Russian." Why do not Americans who are concerned about freedom for the Hungarians and the Koreans believe that the Russian people, too, deserve freedom for their heroism and sacrifice?

The liberation of the Russian people, he holds, would be the greatest single step that can be taken towards Russian security, automatically relaxing the tensions that now threaten world peace. *I Chose Freedom* is a tremendous and powerful work (of which this review gives only the slightest indication), by a person of heroic proportions.

Two of the first contingent of displaced persons to land in the U.S. under the new immigration scheme give thanks on their arrival.

Breezes and Blasts

Imminent departure for Europe will prevent me from giving a full-length review to Captain Butcher's valuable personal record *My Three Years With Eisenhower* (Musson, $5.00), which can now be tied up with Ingersoll's blast, Monty's privately-circulated account, and the reopened discussion whether we did not make a fateful blunder in not invading Europe through the Balkans and Vienna. It will be indispensable to all students of the war, and of the genial Allied Commander-in-Chief.

I Accuse De Gaulle (McLeod, $3.50), by the former Rightist (but anti-Nazi) Deputy and journalist Henri de Kerillis, would have a good deal more value if the writer could find just one or two good things to say about the French war-time leader. That de Gaulle was an extremely difficult and stiff-necked person we already know. But de Kerillis' argument that he is a would-be dictator was scarcely borne out by the latter's conduct in restoring parliamentary democracy in France so soon after liberation, and bowing out this January in face of an adverse majority vote.

More deserving is *Confessions of a European Intellectual,* (Macmillan, $3.50), by the former editor of the German humorous weekly *Simplicissimus,* Franz Schoenberner. This very human commentary will be appreciated by all who really knew and loved the mellow Europe that now seems gone forever.

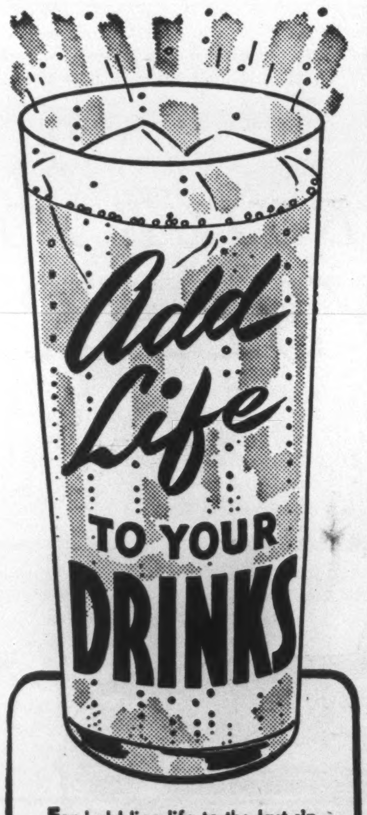
• •

LOGICAL

PHIL SILVERS, bespectacled Hollywood comic, once had a crush on Olivia DeHavilland, for which no reader, I'm sure, can blame him. She went out with him several times, but when he asked her to the Academy Award dinner, social highwater mark of the season, she said, "I'll go with you—but you must promise to leave off those glasses. They make you look so silly."

Silvers promised—and kept his word. He arrived at her door that evening in white tie and tails, with a corsage of orchids—and a seeing-eye dog.

—Bennett Cerf, in the *Saturday Review of Literature.*



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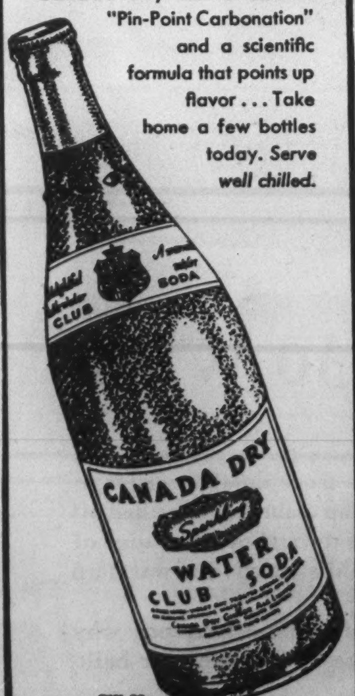

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

THE MELTING POT

Every Home A Union Shop

By J. N. HARRIS

HIS Lordship, reaching for the decanter, is arrested by a discreet cough.

"Does your Lordship have a union card?" says the butler politely.

Remembering that he has just signed a new union-shop contract, with check-off, security, welfare fund, forty-hour week and holidays with pay, his Lordship withdraws the offending hand, and watches while the butler (who is also the shop steward) pours the badly needed peg. Only too well does his Lordship remember the picket line, the unpressed trousers, the lack of early morning tea, and the endless Spam that marked the days of the strike.

Well, it may come yet. Buckingham Palace is now a union shop, which is only logical in a constitutional monarchy with a Labor Government. But it is not as funny as it sounds. If any occupation needed to be put on a civilized basis, it was domestic service, and the formation of a strong servants' union would be a great help to reasonable employers.

After all, no servants' union could survive if it tried to make unreasonable demands, and few people who could afford to hire servants would continue to scab on the cook for very long if the cook were asking reasonable terms. What better basis for collective bargaining could there be?

Such a union, to survive, will have to go after abuses, such as the hiring of skivvies to work all day and every day for twenty a month all found (they used to) and every second Sunday afternoon off. It will also have to guarantee the sort of service its members will give when on duty, and it will probably be better service by reason of its being better defined.

You may have to provide an easy chair in the kitchen for the policeman, and you will find yourself opposed to a union lawyer in the court if you try to fire Bridget without notice for breaking the goldfish bowl. But if and when you get a unionized cook, she probably will be able to cook. The union would never get recognition if she couldn't.

Furthermore, if Local One of the United Tuesday Cleaning Women and Baby Sitters of Canada (C.I.O.-C.C.L.) wants to hold an organization meeting, they can start in right over at our place any Tuesday (or evening).

•

WHEN Orace, the Golder's Green War Groom, refers to his wife as his Trouble and Strife, his meaning is fairly clear. Quite a lot of the rhyming language of London is less clear, and can sometimes be confusing.

English Flight Sergeants sometimes directed people to "use their loaf," i.e., their loaf of bread, or head, which is the first stage of confusion in a weird sort of double-talk that has been developing for at least a century, probably several, in what Orace would call The Smoke.

The process is this: first of all, a phrase is substituted for a word, the phrase being a rhyme for the word it replaces. Thus, "hat," becomes "tit-for-tat." After the phrase has become familiar, the part that rhymes is dropped, and the word becomes "titfer."

Difficult as this is for English-speaking visitors to London, the difficulty cannot compare with that which a foreigner must suffer. To a good German Professor of Philology, coming over to visit Wilhelm Shakespeare's Geburtsort, it must be intolerable.

One of the dangers of London's rhyming language is that it is infectious. I was talking with a young Canadian philosopher recently, who remarked that his 'ampsteads were bothering him. I would have suffered torture before asking him what he meant, but fortunately he put his hand to his mouth and gave the show away: Hampstead Heath equals teeth, and shortened for convenience to 'ampsteads.

The limit is reached when a flustered corporal is heard telling an old lag (emerging from the orderly room with fourteen days jankers), that he ought to be down on his Stilton cheese thanking his ticket-taker that he got off so lightly.

A LITTLE of this sort of thing has crept in, or sprung up, in New York. Damon Runyon quotes a lady as saying that she "didn't see no Simple Simon on your lean-and-linger." meaning that her friend had not acquired a diamond for her finger from the current Daddy.

My philosopher-friend mentioned above told me a myth about the origin of the word Green Room, familiar to all theatre lovers. A publican assured him that the Green Room was originally the Stage Room, and that the rhyming slang for stage was Green Gage, later shortened to Green. This perfectly explains the origin of Green Room, which the Oxford Dictionary rather weakly explains as "perh. orig. painted green." I prefer the rhyming theory.

However, it ought to be stated that the Green Room (according to the O.E.D.) goes back to 1701, and Sir William Gage did not invent his plum until (my authority is still the O.E.D.) 1759. That isn't going to force me to believe that the Green Room was perh. orig. painted green, though.

Some of the minor mysteries still to be cleared up are the origins of "a pint of wallop," and "to go for a Burton." They both sound as if they might have a rhyming origin, but I haven't been able to discover it yet. Also, if anybody knows of a genuine word which has attained respectability, and which stemmed from this humble source, I should like to know of it. Then I could discard my hard-preserved illusion about the Greengage-stage-room.

•

THREE-YEAR-OLD trouble.

Get out of here. Daddy wants to work.

Daddy, I just wanted to show you the brown puppy.

Yes, and take that puppy out with you.

Daddy, are you going to type? Can I type too? Daddy, let the brown puppy type. Daddy, isn't he cute?

Cute! Where did you learn that word?

Isn't he, daddy?

No. Cute is an aphetized form of the adjective acute. It means 'shrewd,' 'sharp,' or 'clever,' none of which describe the brown puppy. He is appealing, engaging—.

Daddy, isn't he cute?

Yes. Now take him back to his brother. Where is the black one?

I traded him to a little boy for a Yo-Yo.

Oh, where's the Yo-Yo?

He's going to bring it tomorrow.

Does he think he's going to take the puppy tomorrow, too?

No. He took the puppy today.

What? Why, the puppy isn't, you know, he has to get his dinner from his mummy. Where is the little boy?

It took just over an hour to track down the little boy. Although he objected, his parents were pleased to make restitution, and the puppy was returned to Sally, its adoring mother, who seems to know how to look after it.

Peace was nearly restored to the household by the purchase of a Yo-Yo, which has now been impounded after a number of near things, when table lamps and glasses were gravely endangered. The Yo-Yo now sits, for safe-keeping, in a locked study, the occupant of which has nearly mastered the trick of making it stay at the bottom of the string for a minute and then run up again.

•

A PHYSICIST, who lectures on Heat at a Canadian university, is trying hard to digest some new knowledge on the subject.

He wanted to paint his radiators, and had decided on a nice B-17 shade. Just to make sure, he asked the clerk in the hardware store if aluminum paint could stand up to heat, and if it impeded the heating of the room in any way.

"Oh, no, sir," said the clerk. "It's just like another thin layer of metal over the radiator, and it doesn't interfere with the gravity of the heat at all."

•

JUST in case you think that the rhyming slang mentioned above has not crept into respectable English, it ought to be mentioned here that "getting down to brass tacks" means "getting down to facts." The "t" is silent, and was born within sound of Bow Bells.

•

Girl Broadcaster in Jerusalem Gets 7 Years for Having Arms
—Headline in the Toronto *Star*

A bit drastic. The J.B.C. will have to try to get that girl from the Louvre.

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aids in quieting the nervous system

THE WORLD OVER

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and we know that you'll give to

THE NATIONAL CLOTHING COLLECTION

Imagine yourself in a war-ravaged land. Your home . . . a rubble heap. Your clothes . . . what you saved as you ran from your home. In the shops . . . there are no shops. Only someone beyond the seas can help. In this case . . . it is you. You can give the clothing you no longer need.

Clothing *you* may consider old can bring new life to some suffering person to whom war brought despair and destitution. The National Clothing Collection aims at hundreds of thousands of garments — plus shoes — plus bedding. If your contribution seems small, remember this . . . every garment you give means one more human being saved from cold or sickness or possibly death.

WHAT IS NEEDED . . .

Everything you can spare, but especially

WORK CLOTHES
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WHAT YOU CAN DO . . .

1. Go through your closets, the attic, your trunks . . . gather together all the clothing you can spare. Wrap in paper and tie securely. You can include a short personal message with your contribution.
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NC66A

What can you spare that they can wear?

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LONDON LETTER

Small Towns' Objection to New Towns Bill Won't Do Any Good

By P. O'D.

London.

NEARLY everyone admits that London is much too big. Nearly everyone will agree that the only effective way to make London smaller—or at least to keep it within its present dimensions—is to shift a certain proportion of its population out of it, and to provide them with work, houses, and the general amenities of civic life. Hence the plan for "satellite towns."

This is the main feature of the scheme prepared by the great Sir Patrick Abercrombie, which calls for the moving of about a million people, and the creation of at least ten "satellites," some to be built on new sites in open country, others to be formed by the expansion of existing small towns. This has been hailed as a masterpiece of town planning by nearly everyone — except the people of the selected small towns, who see themselves threatened with forcible expansion. With them it is about as popular as the bed of Procrustes with the little men who were due to be stretched on it.

Stevenage is one of these small towns. It is an overgrown village of about 7,000 inhabitants, 20 miles or so from the northern edge of London. There is nothing architecturally notable about Stevenage, but it has managed to preserve a pleasantly rural-cum-suburban air, which has led a good many London business men to build their more or less handsome and expensive houses there. It is a comfortable and prosperous community, with no desire at all to be any bigger or busier. In the familiar phrase, it wants to "keep itself to itself."

The other day the Minister of Town & Country Planning, Mr. Silkin, went to Stevenage to explain the lovely surprise the Government was preparing for it—the new factories, the thousands of new houses, all the new business the development would bring. But Stevenage was not propitiated. It was in fact furious. A Residents' Protection Association was formed, a referendum was held, and the plan was rejected—with scorn.

Stevenage means to fight. "The eyes of England are on you," it has been told. But I am afraid all this isn't going to do it any good. Mr. Silkin was very smooth and conciliatory—as you might perhaps expect of a man with a name like that—but he made it clear that, though it would be much pleasanter to put the work through with local cooperation, the work was going to be put through anyway. And this no doubt goes for all the other places that have been selected for the doubtful blessings of satellitedom.

The Government means to carry its New Towns Bill and to act upon it as soon as possible. Except from the residents of the small communities concerned, there is no serious opposition. Even they stand to gain in the end, for they would not long be left to themselves in any case. The great octopus would soon throw its tentacles around them. Since development there must be, it is obviously better that it should be directed and controlled. The alternative is sprawl and chaos. Being expanded may not be a pleasant sensation, but it is better than being absorbed.

Doctors' Earnings

Over a year ago an enquiry was started into the remuneration of doctors in this country, in connection with the plans for a national health service. Before deciding how and what to pay doctors under the new scheme, it was obviously important to find out what they earn under present conditions. A special committee was appointed to go into the question, and that committee has now brought out its report.

It is always interesting to know what the other fellow gets, and I assume that even Canadian readers will feel some curiosity as to the general scale of medical earnings over here. The figures are not impressively high. The average English doctor is certainly not overpaid.

Between the ages of 40 and 55—taken as the best years of a doctor's working life—20 per cent of urban practitioners have a net income of under £700 a year, and more than 40 per cent, of under £1,000. Only 10 per cent of doctors have incomes between £1,600 and £2,000, and only 9 per cent over £2,000. Not much there to tempt a man into the profession as a short cut to wealth.

Under the circumstances, it is a little hard to see why there should be so much bitter medical opposition to the new scheme. Financially it seems likely that the average doctor will be considerably better off, though the few highly paid specialists may be worse off. As to the objection that the doctor will become a mere public functionary, I heard an interesting comment not long ago from a busy and successful general practitioner.

"All that talk about being a public servant leaves me cold," he said. "A great many of the ablest and best men in the country are public servants. Why should I be ashamed to be one? And I don't mind taking a salary instead of fees, so long as the salary is reasonably adequate. I don't want to be bothered collecting money. All I want is to be allowed to get on with my work, but I can't do that if they don't give me enough to live on properly. That is the only point that worries me. If they don't pay doctors enough, they won't get the right men into the profession. Otherwise I can't see any reason why a national health service shouldn't work. I am all for it."

Incidentally, he is a strong Conservative in politics.

Excellent French Film

For the past week or so London film-goers of the more serious sort have been crowding a cinema in Oxford Street which specializes in French films. They are saying goodbye to a really fine film, "Le Jour Se Lève," which is now being seen for the last time. The rights have been bought by an American company—presumably for a Hollywood version of it—and one of the conditions of the sale is that the French original must not be shown in this country.

The same thing happened in the case of "Gaslight," the British and much superior version of the film afterwards remade in Hollywood. It is understandable that U. S. film-magnates should insist on the elimination of serious competition. All copies of the British film were in fact destroyed—"spurlos versenkt!" But why should they worry about a French film, which at the best would be seen by only a few thousand people?

Nevertheless, the harsh edict has gone forth, the thick thumb has been turned down, the money-bags have been menacingly rattled, and lovers of the great French films are looking their last on this superb and sombre study of passion and jealousy and death. It presents one of Jean Gabin's finest performances, and is magnificently directed by Marcel Carné. It is indeed a work of art, but we are not to be allowed to see it any more. Hollywood forbids.

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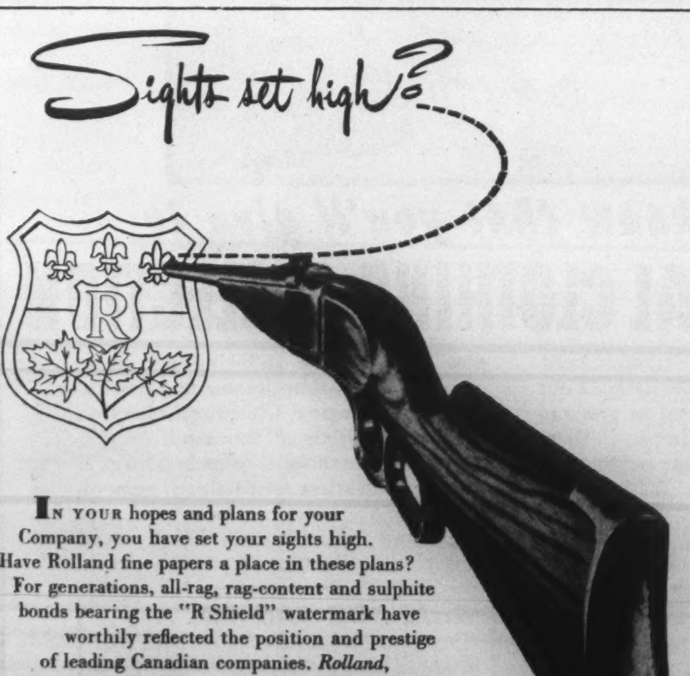
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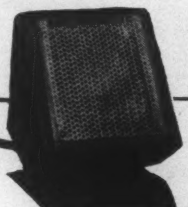

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THE BOOKSHELF

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The Merry, Irresponsible Tale of a Most Unwarlike Italian

PRIVATE ANGELO, by Eric Linklater. (Clarke, Irwin, $2.50.)

DOUBTLESS the campaign in Italy might be listed under the Department of Utter Confusion; not in its purely military aspect perhaps, but certainly in the manner of the pacification and in the temperament of the people. When all settled patterns of human behavior are torn apart and all logic becomes consistent craziness every dawn sees the opening of comic opera.

The author of this book, well-known as a satirist and playful philosopher, had infinite material in this campaign for laughing comment and has made full use of it. Private Angelo is full of regret that he has not "the gift of courage." In consequence he deserts as often as possible, for is he not in love and must find Lucrezia?

His view of military training is individualistic: "Why must I spend month after month being drilled and running to and fro carrying very heavy weights, and firing rifles and mortars and machine-guns, and throwing bombs of which I am extremely frightened, and lying out all night in the cold and marching hundreds of miles without going anywhere in particular—and all to be killed in the most unpleasant manner by a total stranger in some part of the country that I have no wish to visit."

When he is told that it is the proper thing to do he says, "Now I am doomed indeed." "For," the author adds, "when the English say that, the inexorable laws of nature are supplemented by another that they have discovered and only they can understand."

Angelo is followed around by the author as an ant on the pavement is followed by a fox-terrier, but with much less seriousness of purpose. At the end he is found with one official wife and one unofficial, with a racial variety of children, and all living in one house. So perhaps he has the *dono di coraggio* after all.

•

Pictorial French

FRENCH AT SIGHT, by Alexander Gode. (Oxford, $2.00.)

THIS is a light-hearted picture book with French legends, beginning with single words such as *homme, femme, fils, fille, bras, jambe,* etc. Then it introduces Mr. and Mrs. Smith and their two children, following them through their daily work and pleasure in short sentences. These bring in the more common idioms and grammar structure. There is a guide to pronunciation and a vocabulary. The method is sound for all beginners.

•

New Books for Children

THE KING OF THE GOLDEN RIVER, by John Ruskin. Illustrated in pastel color by Ben Wolf. (Collins, $2.50.)

HERE is one of the best beloved fairy-tales, weighted with a sturdy moral and ablaze with color and gaiety. Eight-to-ten-year-old's will cherish it.

•

THE SEVEN VOYAGES OF SINBAD THE SAILOR, re-written by Eugen Sharin, and illustrated mostly in colors by Oscar Fabrès. (Collins, $2.50.)

THE multiple graces of Fabrès have full scope in this familiar oriental fantasy, newly and pleasantly written for ten-to-twelve boys and girls.

•

TIME FOR TAMMIE by Decie Merwin, (Oxford, $1.75.)

ALL about a little girl who learned to tell the time by moving her arms like the clocks-hands, got lost, met a little boy who set her right, and then, proudly enough, taught him to tell time, even though he was much older than she was. Perfect for five-to-sixers.

•

THE SKITTLE-SCATTLE MONKEY, by Dorothy Lathrop. (Macmillans, $2.00.)

THE story of what happened when a pet monkey escaped from his cage. He had much trouble with the parrot and more still with the Pekinese pup. Then he pulled down the curtains and finally broke into the pantry! The drawings in black-and-white are exceedingly fine and any small person who owns the book will cherish it.

•

A CHILD'S GARDEN OF VERSE, by Robert Louis Stevenson, illustrated by Hilda Austin and Leonard Cotterill. (Oxford, $1.75.)

MORE than sixty years ago these little poems were first printed. And every year new children come to savor and love their gentle quality. This is a particularly fine edition with four full-color plates and a rich selection of pen-and-ink drawings.

THE ADVENTURES OF MR. PIP by F. Barrie Flint, illustrated by Yolande Ellis. (Oxford, $175.)

A FANTASTIC tale of a little red man who lived on the edge of a wood and had adventures with hedgehogs, owls, rats and other neighbors. The author's whimsy is to begin every chapter with the same paragraph and to give Mr. Pip a T. for the D. to guide him. (That's a thought for the day.) The pictures are as merry as the text.

•

MAIL COACH, by Joan Selby-Lowndes. (Collins, $2.50.)

THE three children of an innkeeper in the coaching days of England all want to go to London. One becomes a rider in Astley's circus, another becomes a fine violinist and Betsey is a great lady's companion. A good tale for twelve-year old boys and girls.

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GUNS OVER CHAMPLAIN by Leon W. Dean. (Oxford, $2.35.)

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THE LOST CHILDREN OF THE SHOSHONES, by Evelyn C. Nevin, Illustrated by Manning de V. Lee, (Ryerson, $2.50.)

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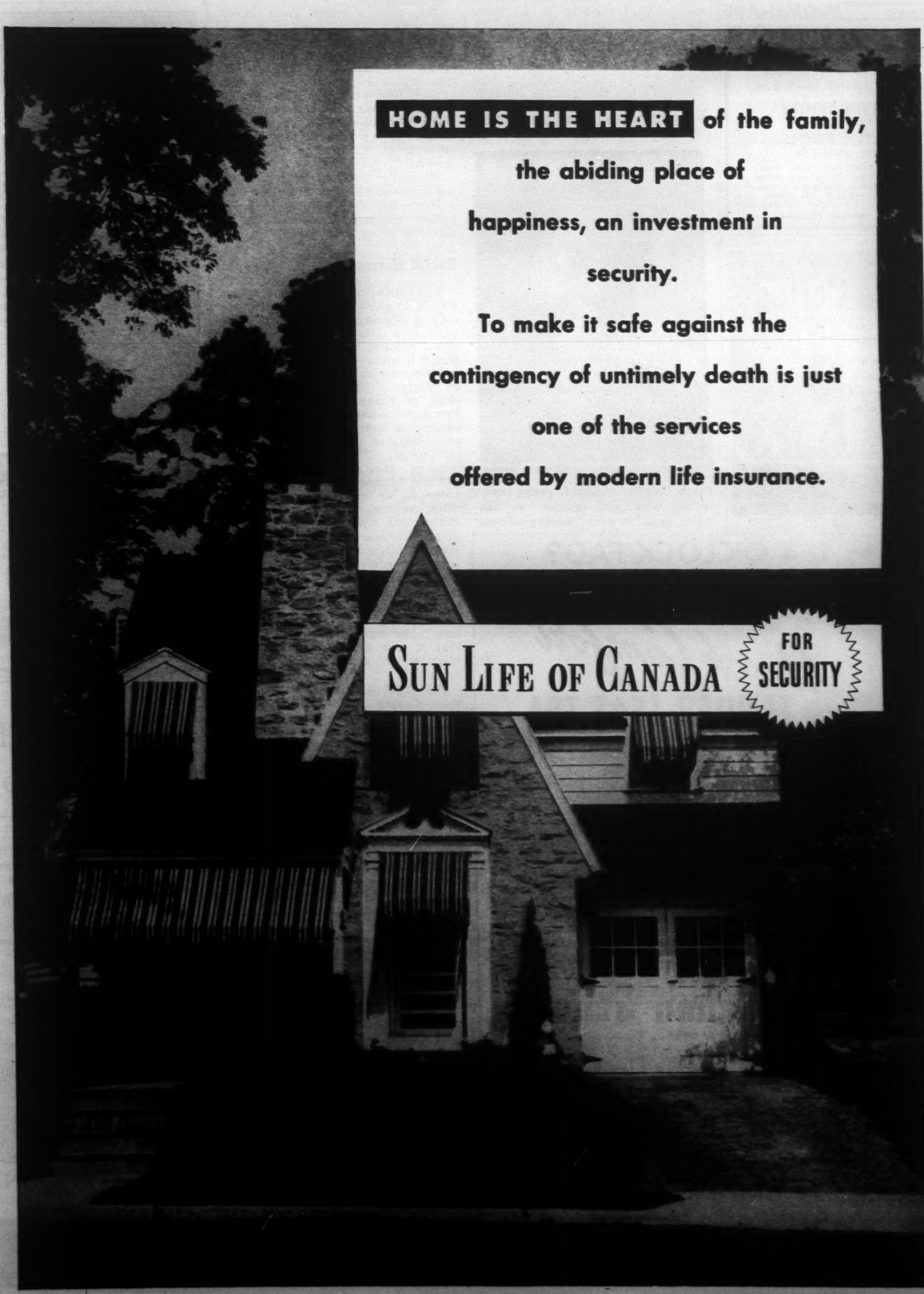

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Canada Needs Own Carnegie Hall and Met, Says Festival Judge

By JOHN H. YOCOM

"CANADA will not starve though millions of bushels of her prairie grain go to Europe and Asia. But she cannot afford the free export of her musical talent. That is a still new crop and is needed at home." So reports Sidney Harrison of London, England, who for the past few months has been adjudicating Canada's musical festivals, including that in Toronto in February. (S.N., February 23.)

Mr. Harrison was accompanied by Dr. Arnold Goldsbrough, professor of the Royal College of Music, London, and an acknowledged authority on choral music. The entries were so heavy in Toronto and Winnipeg that extra judges were needed. The latter city had the largest festival in the world—over 18,000 contestants.

Writing in *Musical America,* Mr. Harrison, greatly impressed by the general excellence of musical talent shown in the chain of festivals, asks, "What happens to all these thousands of young musicians—the boys and girls singing, the budding young instrumentalists who will throw off a couple of Paganini-Liszt transcriptions and top them off with Chopin's study in chromatic thirds?"

The adjudicator takes Winnipeg festival winners as examples, states that some of the boys and girls will go into church choirs. Others may join the city's Philharmonic Choir, the Canadian - Ukrainian male chorus, the Hebrew Habonim Choir, or various studio ensembles. Some instrumentalists may get in radio.

"But, in general, what happens is this," explain Harrison. "A few determined and talented youngsters go off to New York. Some have fine reputations in England. Deanna Durbin (didn't she come from Winnipeg?) is in Hollywood. Winnipeg loses them. And when Winnipeg wants a celebrity concert, it does its shopping for artists in Manhattan."

In cities from coast to coast, the British judges found hundreds of youngsters who hope some day to get to Carnegie Hall and the Metropolitan. "Canada must have a Carnegie and Met of her own," Harrison warns, "or her great talents will all be syphoned off, leaving her culturally backwards."

The visitors found great talent everywhere. They found it in Sudbury, which is far away from conservatories and opera houses and which was running its first festival. The organizers explained their difficulties. How would the Finns get on with the Ukrainians? How would the Italians get on with the French Canadians? How would criticism delivered with an English accent be received?

Gradually the two judges broke down hostilities. The test piece was a Homeland song adapted from Sibelius' "Finlandia"; each had to be followed by an "our choice".

Racial Harmony

A Finnish choir made strenuous efforts to show that it was the expert in Sibelius, their parents' compatriot. A Ukrainian choir in national costume seemed almost determined to show that it could sing Sibelius worst. But it made a dandy job of "Song of Stalingrad". Another choir of Finns. Then came some French Canadians, who sang Sibelius better than their competitors and added a tripping pot-pourri of Quebec folk songs. The national rivalries melted in face of the fact that this was unquestionably the best performance. At the end of a tense and exciting evening, everyone stood in the church hall, and all of them, Catholic and Communist, Jew and Gentile, sang "O Canada" in several languages at once.

Mr. Harrison treasures a comment: "I don't know whether this sort of thing makes musicians, but it certainly helps to make Canadians." But the adjudicators believe that it also makes musicians, "as Sudbury will discover as the years go on."

The eminent British musician can recount many similar tales from this grand series of competitions:

"The spring sun shone steadily at Stratford, Ontario, and Stratford captivated us. It is a pretty garden-city and abounds in large quantities of attractive children. The children seemed to dominate the festival.... But there were grown-ups too. A young farmer, the spitting image of Gary Cooper, sang out-of-the-way masterpieces by Dowland and Vaughan Williams with uncommon insight. There was the girl from the advertising office of the *Beacon-Herald* whose Handel enchanted us."

Madrigal singing, he reminds us, is a species of vocal chamber music. Only a few picked voices can sing a madrigal well. But 120 teen-age boys and girls sang a madrigal at Winnipeg which left an "undimmed impression" with the adjudicators.

Dictionaries, according to Mr. Harrison, will have to add a footnote: "Madrigals should be sung by a small group—except in Winnipeg."

Unheard Melodies Sweetest?

Acoustics at the Prom concerts in the Varsity Arena are not nearly good enough. Many patrons in the south and north ends have complained of the difficulty they have had in hearing numbers of *pianissimo* quality. Last week, for instance, Nan Merriman's remarks and portions of her songs were completely lost to those sections. So were the tenuous beginnings of the orchestra in "Enchanted Lake".

It is possible that this condition might have been exceptional last week because of fan noise, late arrivals, etc. On the other hand the Prom committee might study the problem and consider the use of P.A. amplification for the dead areas. Such a remedy might mean a small measure of distortion, to which there

Portia White, brilliant young contralto, who will appear as the guest artist at next Tuesday's Prom.

Valter Poole of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra will conduct next Tuesday's Prom. Symphony Concert.

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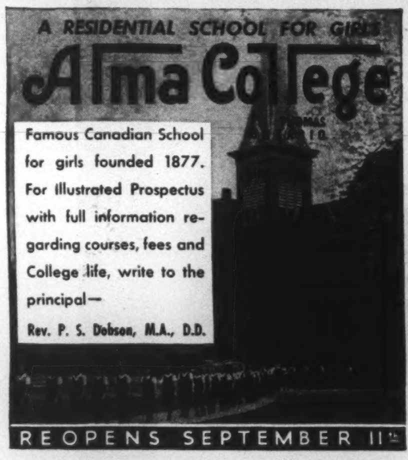

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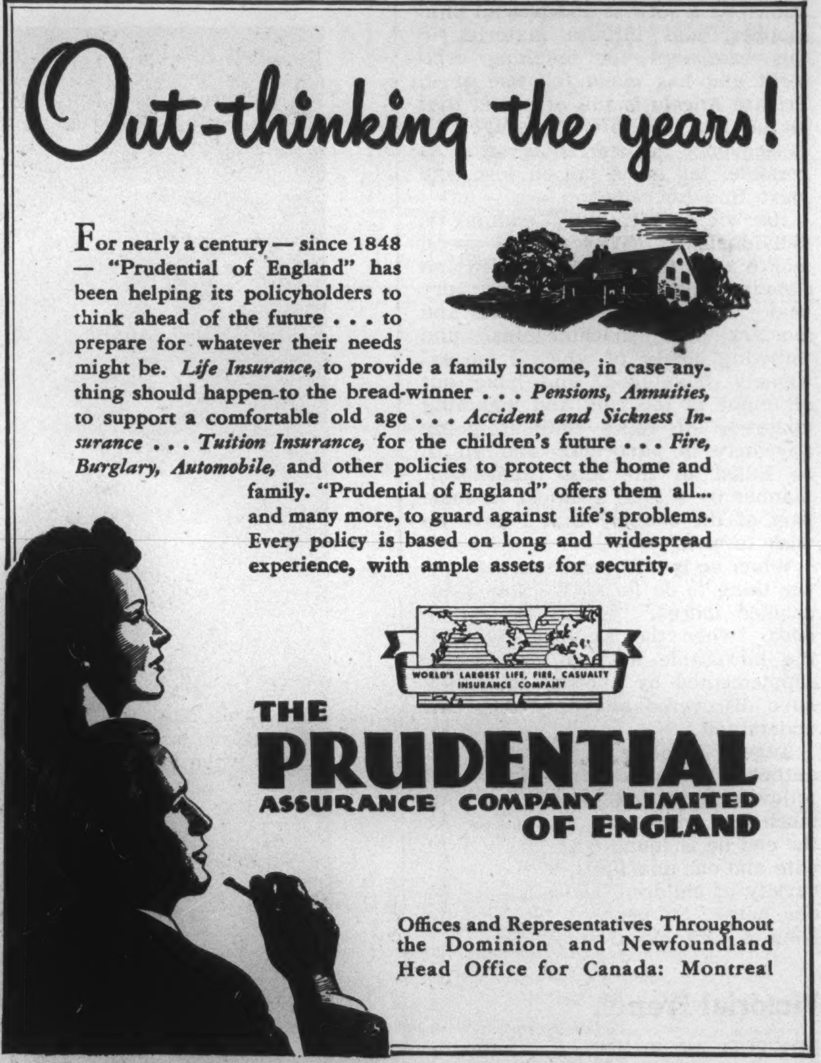

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should be little argument when the alternative is no sound at all.

The concert was a praiseworthy performance. Batonless Freider Weissmann lifted the orchestra to a new high achievement level in pictorial tonality with Smetana's "Moldau", the famous river of Bohemia.

Most effective number from Richard Strauss' "Salome" is "Dance of the Seven Veils". Based on the Oscar Wilde drama, the opera—and particularly the dance—was a sensation in its day and caused much controversy on both sides of the Atlantic. The orchestra deftly handled the touches of Oriental effectiveness and generally fulfilled the implications of the intriguing title.

Comely mezzo-soprano Nan Merriman has quickly reached the upper stratum for artists via winning musical contests, concerts and radio. She has sung four times under the baton of Toscanini. From their titles her numbers last week might have seemed hackneyed—the overdone "Mon coeur s'ouvre à ta voix" from "Samson and Delila", "Connais-tu le pays" and "Gavotte" from "Mignon". But hearing her sing was something else. Her voice has an impressive warmth, clarity and range. She gave the arias especially "Connais-tu", a new importance. Pleasantest surprise from point of view of clicking with Prom customers, if lightweight musically, was the group of brief songs with the piano.

FILM AND THEATRE

A Swiss Film, "The Last Chance" Is One to See and Remember

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT is easy to be misled about a foreign film because a great deal of the interest it excites is the interest of novelty. Since the faces as a rule are new you can't be dead certain in advance just what roles the owners of the faces are likely to play. You miss the infallible signs in the development of character which every star employs and every audience recognizes, and you can't be certain about what tricks the foreign director may have up his sleeve, nor how he is likely to make use of them.

The Hollywood film has become rather like a good professional stage-magic show. It is fast and slick and it involves an enormous but familiar paraphernalia of production. The process may be interesting to watch, since it is usually lively and deft, but the illusion has thinned and the end is predictable. Good will triumph, the watch will be returned intact to its owner and the heroine, however menaced, will somehow escape the saw and emerge from the cabinet all in one piece and ready for the next episode.

Soviet films, to be sure, have become so stylized politically that they have little more to offer by way of surprise than the boy-meets-girl ideology of Hollywood. But some recent English films and Swiss importations have a fresh and quite incalculable quality. This is due, in part at least, to unfamiliar settings and new faces; but even when you have made allowance for the surprise-element of novelty, such films as "I Know Where I'm Going" and "Marie Louise" are interesting pictures that would have been good in any language, while the Swiss importation "The Last Chance" is by any standard, a superb picture.

Desperate Journey

This is the story of a group of refugees who flee Italy just at the moment of Italian collapse, with the German armies closing in behind them. The narrative opens with the escape of two prisoners of war, one English and one American, from the bombed train that is carrying them to a German prison camp. They reach an Italian border town where the priest, who befriends them, along with a British major, persuades the three to take a group of women, children and old men over the mountains to Switzerland. The soldiers consent, though reluctantly, and the camera reveals their desperate journey almost foot by foot, as they make their way over mountains swept by blizzards and infested by patrols, until they finally reach safety across the Swiss border.

The story is based on an actual escape and most of the untrained performers are themselves refugees, re-enacting their own experience. The director had only to set the story to the screen, with as little "arrangement" as possible. As a result the film, with all its terrible urgency, has an almost sober air of veracity. Once or twice the director has resorted to obvious tricks to enhance suspense and these stand out so conspicuously that you realize how strictly the director has resisted this indulgence in every other part of the film.

The Swiss, it would seem, prefer to keep their narrative as simple and their characters as believable as possible. So the three soldiers are revealed as heroes by inescapable moral necessity and not in the least by choice, and the group of refugees, whom they grudgingly accept as charges, are frantically demanding and incapable of recognizing any danger except their own. A romance is faintly sketched in between the English lieutenant (John Hoy) and an Italian village girl, but it comes to nothing, as it was bound to come to nothing. The village quisling who betrays the priest is left behind, his fate unknown. Everything is left behind, for the camera is concerned only with the refugees and is insistently focussed on flight rather than on pursuit.

The Constant Menace

The presence of the enemy is indicated by distant rifle volleys and by the remote toy-like figures of patrollers on the snow-covered hills. But their nearness and menace are always present, reflected in the desperate faces of the hunted. It is this simplicity and directness of treatment that gives "The Last Chance" its extraordinary impact. Nothing is sacrificed to arbitrary plotting, and the camera is never switched abruptly to another focus of interest. There is only one focus of interest in "The Last Chance"—the covering of those last fearful miles that lie between death and safety.

It is at the same time a curiously unpretentious film. The impressive and pervading know-how that has made the Hollywood cinema one of the highest skills, if not one of the greatest arts, in the world is noticeably lacking in "The Last Chance." The loss, however, is hardly felt in a film that has so many of the fine qualities that Hollywood is content to miss.

SWIFT REVIEW

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES OF 1946. All the stars, variety acts, beautiful girls and technicolor that could be crowded into two hours' exhausting entertainment. Three fine Astaire numbers are a great help.

THE SPIRAL STAIRCASE. Exciting mystery story about a murderer who made a hobby of killing crippled and otherwise defective young women. Dorothy McGuire, George Brent.

THE BLUE DAHLIA. Murder and blackmail, together with Alan Ladd and Veronica Lake in another of their icy romances.

THE BANDIT OF SHERWOOD FOREST. A large-budget horse-opera set in feudal times, with Cornel Wilde as Robin Hood jr.

"New Moon" Shows No Signs of Waning

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE Royal Alex. production of Romberg's "The New Moon" comes so near to being a first-rate musical show that the difference scarcely matters; but there is a difference. The leads in a Romberg show require the big romantic style, and neither Adelaide Bishop nor Frank Melton can quite measure up to it. Miss Bishop is very young, and may in a few years make a highly adequate Marianne, but she has now a good deal to learn about the technical tricks of focussing audience attention. Mr. Melton swashbuckles moderately, makes love moderately and sings "Stout-hearted Men" very enthusiastically, but is not quite the ideal hero of musical romance.

The rest of the show, barring a few eccentricities by the brass in the orchestra, is excellent. There is a powerful chorus, especially good in young men. Several of the players are really first-rate. Ralph Riggs is in the great tradition of musical low comedy, and our own Montrealer, Catherine Judah, is more than adequate (she could do a lot more singing than Mr. Romberg calls for) as the girl from the bride ship. I personally found A. J. Herbert very good as the wicked viscount, though he gets no large type. The show is very well held together by Ralph Stone as musical director, and the full-stage sets are effective.

"The New Moon" is one of the scant half-score of musical romances that have run over 500 performances in New York. It has more plot, thanks to Oscar Hammerstein II, than most of its kind, and its score is pleasing and workmanlike if not exactly inspired.

Next week Tallulah Bankhead in "Private Lives," with Donald Cook. Noel Coward's piece should suit her extremely well.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Canada Needs Own Carnegie Hall and Met, Says Festival Judge

By JOHN H. YOCOM

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Writing in *Musical America,* Mr. Harrison, greatly impressed by the general excellence of musical talent shown in the chain of festivals, asks, "What happens to all these thousands of young musicians—the boys and girls singing, the budding young instrumentalists who will throw off a couple of Paganini-Liszt transcriptions and top them off with Chopin's study in chromatic thirds?"

The adjudicator takes Winnipeg festival winners as examples, states that some of the boys and girls will go into church choirs. Others may join the city's Philharmonic Choir, the Canadian - Ukrainian male chorus, the Hebrew Habonim Choir, or various studio ensembles. Some instrumentalists may get in radio.

"But, in general, what happens is this," explain Harrison. "A few determined and talented youngsters go off to New York. Some have fine reputations in England. Deanna Durbin (didn't she come from Winnipeg?) is in Hollywood. Winnipeg loses them. And when Winnipeg wants a celebrity concert, it does its shopping for artists in Manhattan."

In cities from coast to coast, the British judges found hundreds of youngsters who hope some day to get to Carnegie Hall and the Metropolitan. "Canada must have a Carnegie and Met of her own," Harrison warns, "or her great talents will all be syphoned off, leaving her culturally backwards."

The visitors found great talent everywhere. They found it in Sudbury, which is far away from conservatories and opera houses and which was running its first festival. The organizers explained their difficulties. How would the Finns get on with the Ukrainians? How would the Italians get on with the French Canadians? How would criticism delivered with an English accent be received?

Gradually the two judges broke down hostilities. The test piece was a Homeland song adapted from Sibelius' "Finlandia"; each had to be followed by an "our choice".

Racial Harmony

A Finnish choir made strenuous efforts to show that it was the expert in Sibelius, their parents' compatriot. A Ukrainian choir in national costume seemed almost determined to show that it could sing Sibelius worst. But it made a dandy job of "Song of Stalingrad". Another choir of Finns. Then came some French Canadians, who sang Sibelius better than their competitors and added a tripping pot-pourri of Quebec folk songs. The national rivalries melted in face of the fact that this was unquestionably the best performance. At the end of a tense and exciting evening, everyone stood in the church hall, and all of them, Catholic and Communist, Jew and Gentile, sang "O Canada" in several languages at once.

Mr. Harrison treasures a comment: "I don't know whether this sort of thing makes musicians, but it certainly helps to make Canadians." But the adjudicators believe that it also makes musicians, "as Sudbury will discover as the years go on."

The eminent British musician can recount many similar tales from this grand series of competitions:

"The spring sun shone steadily at Stratford, Ontario, and Stratford captivated us. It is a pretty garden-city and abounds in large quantities of attractive children. The children seemed to dominate the festival.... But there were grown-ups too. A young farmer, the spitting image of Gary Cooper, sang out-of-the-way masterpieces by Dowland and Vaughan Williams with uncommon insight. There was the girl from the advertising office of the *Beacon-Herald* whose Handel enchanted us."

Madrigal singing, he reminds us, is a species of vocal chamber music. Only a few picked voices can sing a madrigal well. But 120 teen-age boys and girls sang a madrigal at Winnipeg which left an "undimmed impression" with the adjudicators.

Dictionaries, according to Mr. Harrison, will have to add a footnote: "Madrigals should be sung by a small group—except in Winnipeg."

Unheard Melodies Sweetest?

Acoustics at the Prom concerts in the Varsity Arena are not nearly good enough. Many patrons in the south and north ends have complained of the difficulty they have had in hearing numbers of *pianissimo* quality. Last week, for instance, Nan Merriman's remarks and portions of her songs were completely lost to those sections. So were the tenuous beginnings of the orchestra in "Enchanted Lake".

It is possible that this condition might have been exceptional last week because of fan noise, late arrivals, etc. On the other hand the Prom committee might study the problem and consider the use of P.A. amplification for the dead areas. Such a remedy might mean a small measure of distortion, to which there

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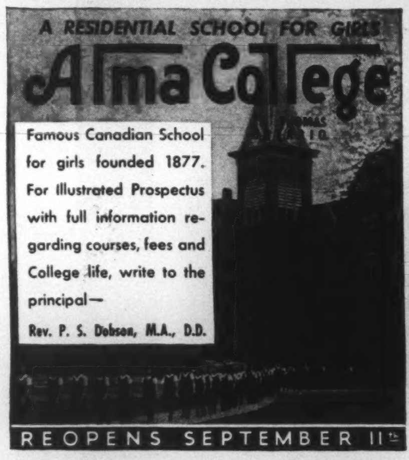

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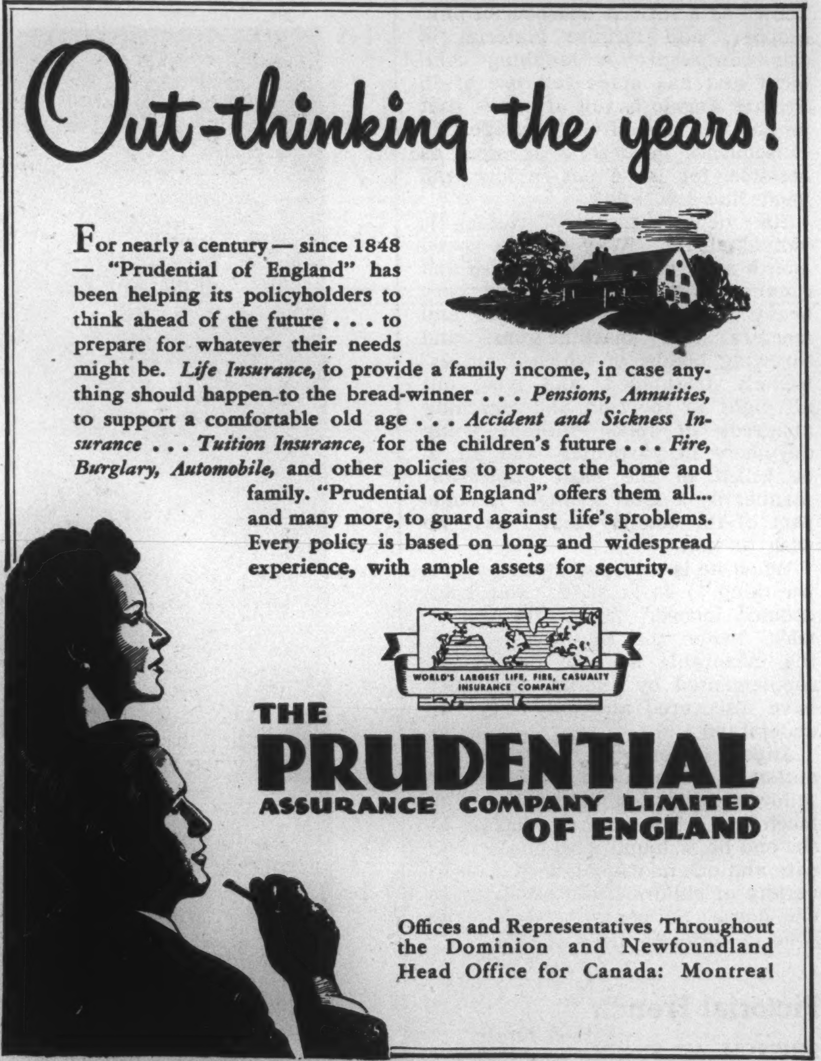
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should be little argument when the alternative is no sound at all.

The concert was a praiseworthy performance. Batonless Freider Weissmann lifted the orchestra to a new high achievement level in pictorial tonality with Smetana's "Moldau", the famous river of Bohemia.

Most effective number from Richard Strauss' "Salome" is "Dance of the Seven Veils". Based on the Oscar Wilde drama, the opera—and particularly the dance—was a sensation in its day and caused much controversy on both sides of the Atlantic. The orchestra deftly handled the touches of Oriental effectiveness and generally fulfilled the implications of the intriguing title.

Comely mezzo-soprano Nan Merriman has quickly reached the upper stratum for artists via winning musical contests, concerts and radio. She has sung four times under the baton of Toscanini. From their titles her numbers last week might have seemed hackneyed—the overdone "Mon coeur s'ouvre à ta voix" from "Samson and Delila", "Connais-tu le pays" and "Gavotte" from "Mignon". But hearing her sing was something else. Her voice has an impressive warmth, clarity and range. She gave the arias especially "Connais-tu", a new importance. Pleasantest surprise from point of view of clicking with Prom customers, if lightweight musically, was the group of brief songs with the piano.

FILM AND THEATRE

A Swiss Film, "The Last Chance" Is One to See and Remember

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT is easy to be misled about a foreign film because a great deal of the interest it excites is the interest of novelty. Since the faces as a rule are new you can't be dead certain in advance just what roles the owners of the faces are likely to play. You miss the infallible signs in the development of character which every star employs and every audience recognizes, and you can't be certain about what tricks the foreign director may have up his sleeve, nor how he is likely to make use of them.

The Hollywood film has become rather like a good professional stage-magic show. It is fast and slick and it involves an enormous but familiar paraphernalia of production. The process may be interesting to watch, since it is usually lively and deft, but the illusion has thinned and the end is predictable. Good will triumph, the watch will be returned intact to its owner and the heroine, however menaced, will somehow escape the saw and emerge from the cabinet all in one piece and ready for the next episode.

Soviet films, to be sure, have become so stylized politically that they have little more to offer by way of surprise than the boy-meets-girl ideology of Hollywood. But some recent English films and Swiss importations have a fresh and quite incalculable quality. This is due, in part at least, to unfamiliar settings and new faces; but even when you have made allowance for the surprise-element of novelty, such films as "I Know Where I'm Going" and "Marie Louise" are interesting pictures that would have been good in any language, while the Swiss importation "The Last Chance" is by any standard, a superb picture.

Desperate Journey

This is the story of a group of refugees who flee Italy just at the moment of Italian collapse, with the German armies closing in behind them. The narrative opens with the escape of two prisoners of war, one English and one American, from the bombed train that is carrying them to a German prison camp. They reach an Italian border town where the priest, who befriends them, along with a British major, persuades the three to take a group of women, children and old men over the mountains to Switzerland. The soldiers consent, though reluctantly, and the camera reveals their desperate journey almost foot by foot, as they make their way over mountains swept by blizzards and infested by patrols, until they finally reach safety across the Swiss border.

The story is based on an actual escape and most of the untrained performers are themselves refugees, re-enacting their own experience. The director had only to set the story to the screen, with as little "arrangement" as possible. As a result the film, with all its terrible urgency, has an almost sober air of veracity. Once or twice the director has resorted to obvious tricks to enhance suspense and these stand out so conspicuously that you realize how strictly the director has resisted this indulgence in every other part of the film.

The Swiss, it would seem, prefer to keep their narrative as simple and their characters as believable as possible. So the three soldiers are revealed as heroes by inescapable moral necessity and not in the least by choice, and the group of refugees, whom they grudgingly accept as charges, are frantically demanding and incapable of recognizing any danger except their own. A romance is faintly sketched in between the English lieutenant (John Hoy) and an Italian village girl, but it comes to nothing, as it was bound to come to nothing. The village quisling who betrays the priest is left behind, his fate unknown. Everything is left behind, for the camera is concerned only with the refugees and is insistently focussed on flight rather than on pursuit.

The Constant Menace

The presence of the enemy is indicated by distant rifle volleys and by the remote toy-like figures of patrollers on the snow-covered hills. But their nearness and menace are always present, reflected in the desperate faces of the hunted. It is this simplicity and directness of treatment that gives "The Last Chance" its extraordinary impact. Nothing is sacrificed to arbitrary plotting, and the camera is never switched abruptly to another focus of interest. There is only one focus of interest in "The Last Chance"—the covering of those last fearful miles that lie between death and safety.

It is at the same time a curiously unpretentious film. The impressive and pervading know-how that has made the Hollywood cinema one of the highest skills, if not one of the greatest arts, in the world is noticeably lacking in "The Last Chance." The loss, however, is hardly felt in a film that has so many of the fine qualities that Hollywood is content to miss.

SWIFT REVIEW

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES OF 1946. All the stars, variety acts, beautiful girls and technicolor that could be crowded into two hours' exhausting entertainment. Three fine Astaire numbers are a great help.

THE SPIRAL STAIRCASE. Exciting mystery story about a murderer who made a hobby of killing crippled and otherwise defective young women. Dorothy McGuire, George Brent.

THE BLUE DAHLIA. Murder and blackmail, together with Alan Ladd and Veronica Lake in another of their icy romances.

THE BANDIT OF SHERWOOD FOREST. A large-budget horse-opera set in feudal times, with Cornel Wilde as Robin Hood jr.

"New Moon" Shows No Signs of Waning

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE Royal Alex. production of Romberg's "The New Moon" comes so near to being a first-rate musical show that the difference scarcely matters; but there is a difference. The leads in a Romberg show require the big romantic style, and neither Adelaide Bishop nor Frank Melton can quite measure up to it. Miss Bishop is very young, and may in a few years make a highly adequate Marianne, but she has now a good deal to learn about the technical tricks of focussing audience attention. Mr. Melton swashbuckles moderately, makes love moderately and sings "Stout-hearted Men" very enthusiastically, but is not quite the ideal hero of musical romance.

The rest of the show, barring a few eccentricities by the brass in the orchestra, is excellent. There is a powerful chorus, especially good in young men. Several of the players are really first-rate. Ralph Riggs is in the great tradition of musical low comedy, and our own Montrealer, Catherine Judah, is more than adequate (she could do a lot more singing than Mr. Romberg calls for) as the girl from the bride ship. I personally found A. J. Herbert very good as the wicked viscount, though he gets no large type. The show is very well held together by Ralph Stone as musical director, and the full-stage sets are effective.

"The New Moon" is one of the scant half-score of musical romances that have run over 500 performances in New York. It has more plot, thanks to Oscar Hammerstein II, than most of its kind, and its score is pleasing and workmanlike if not exactly inspired.

Next week Tallulah Bankhead in "Private Lives," with Donald Cook. Noel Coward's piece should suit her extremely well.

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PRAIRIE LETTER

Western Veterans Operate Crown Lands as a Cooperative Farm

By P. W. DEMPSON

Regina.

SOMETHING new in cooperative farming is being tried in southwestern Saskatchewan.

On 16 sections of Crown land near Matador, in a section of the province unknown to the plough and inhabited by roaming herds of cattle, 20 young servicemen are organizing the first and only cooperative farm for veterans in Canada. It will be the basis for a community whose fundamental principle is the pooling of land, machinery, labor and resources as a step toward the cooperative way of life and more attractive living conditions on the farm.

In two months these veterans have broken over 450 acres, and have moved the buildings from a former R.C.A.F. subsidiary airport eight miles north of Swift Current to Matador for living accommodation. Ploughing operations are conducted on a 24-hour basis, and they expect to break over 2,500 acres by the end of summer. This year's crop will consist of beween 400 and 500 acres of flax.

The Matador project is sponsored by the Saskatchewan government, which is providing the necessary equipment and materials for preliminary operations. But the cooperative farm will be owned and operated by the veterans themselves. They are working for the government at present, but by mid-summer will form their own cooperative farming association.

The government's interest in these veterans and their families is part of an over-all plan to rehabilitate returned men on provincial Crown lands. Under the arrangement, veterans will sign a 33-year lease agreement, with the option of purchase at the end of 10 years. The purchase price will be determined by the productivity of the land over that period. Rental will be charged on a scale varying from one-sixth to one-eighth of the crop, depending on returns.

Veterans who decide to remain on the cooperative farm will be allocated three-quarters of a section each. This is generally regarded as sufficient to maintain an economical farm unit.

Prior to taking up residence on the farm, the veterans attended a special farm school in Regina early in April. Application of cooperative principles to farming was studied. The deliberations that took place may well have far-reaching significance on the history of Saskatchewan agriculture.

Tourist Dish

Dan E. C. Campbell, whose job as director of Alberta's travel and publicity bureau is to attract more tourists to that province, has come up with the suggestion that the way to a tourist's heart is through his stomach. What's more, he believes that if you give a tourist something distinctive to eat—something he is sure to remember—he will come back for a second helping.

Mr. Campbell would like to see Alberta and Saskatchewan create a distinctive provincial dish. Manitoba already has one—Winnipeg goldeye.

"Tourists like to go to places where they can obtain popularized foods," he says, and points to what chili con carne has done for Mexico and spaghetti for Italy.

The Alberta government is toying with the idea of creating a distinctive provincial dish based on buffalo meat. He thinks Saskatchewan's dish should tie up, in some way, with the province's beef or pork—already well known.

Versatile Jeep

The jeep, that mighty mite born of necessity during the early war years, promises to be an equally valuable peacetime performer. Recent experiments conducted with the new agricultural jeep at an experimental farm in Manitoba have proved that this tiny mechanical dynamo can do a multitude of things, some of them unbelieveable.

Versatility and power are two of the main features about the farm jeep, an adaptation of the army version. It can be used as a tractor one minute, as a highway vehicle the next. It is capable of pulling ploughs, harrows, disks, field cultivators and other machinery. It can also haul produce to market. Speeds range from two to 60 miles per hour.

While the peacetime jeep closely resembles its army brother, there are a few changes on it. One is that it is equipped with a power take-off and a pulley wheel, which develops 30 horse power at the belt. This is sufficient to drive a threshing machine separator, or a good-size chopping mill. The test showed that the jeep, which is equipped with a draw bar, can pull up to 5,000 pounds on a hard runway.

University Russian

The Russian language is to be taught at the University of Saskatchewan for the first time next term. Recently the senate approved the establishment of a department of Slavonic languages in the College of Arts and Sciences. Russian, while it has not appeared on the curriculum, was taken by some students enrolled in night classes during the past two years. Other languages now taught are English, French, German, Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

Rural Electrification

Rural residents of Manitoba welcome the news that the provincial government this year will provide electrification for 5,000 farms. Some 40 villages and towns will be included in the program, which entails the construction of about 4,000 miles of new power lines. Thirty thousand Manitoba jackpine poles have been ordered to replace the almost unobtainable British Columbia cedar poles formerly used.

Alberta and Saskatchewan are also contemplating rural electrification schemes, but the plans are not as far advanced as Manitoba's. Possibly the reason for this is that electrical energy is not as readily available in the two former provinces. Manitoba, with its large sources of hydro-electric power, can provide electricity easier and cheaper than Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Basic English

An experiment in teaching the English language by the short basic English method proved so successful in southwestern Saskatchewan during the past term that it is to be extended to other areas where tardiness of "new Canadians" to learn English is a problem. Classes were conducted twice weekly in the Wymark district, south of Swift Current, with instruction given in basic English, followed by advanced English, citizenship, history and allied subjects.

A basic English specialist of Montreal, John Kelly, was brought to Saskatchewan by the Department of Education last November to launch the experiment. He gave short courses in the method of instructing basic English to teachers. They in turn instructed older members of settlements who still use the language of their forefathers.

The Wymark area was presumably picked because of its large Mennonite population. These people came from Russia as early as 1891. Between 1923 and 1927, about 20,000 came to Canada and settled largely in the West. Because of their communal habits, they have been slow to learn English.

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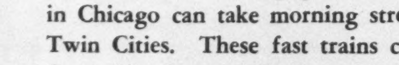

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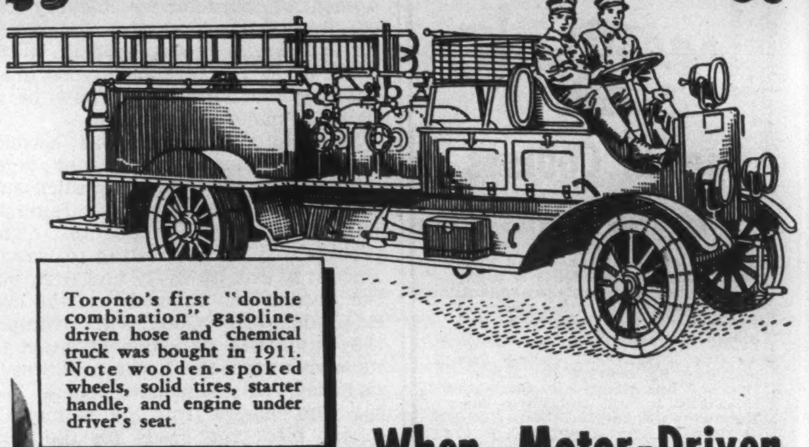
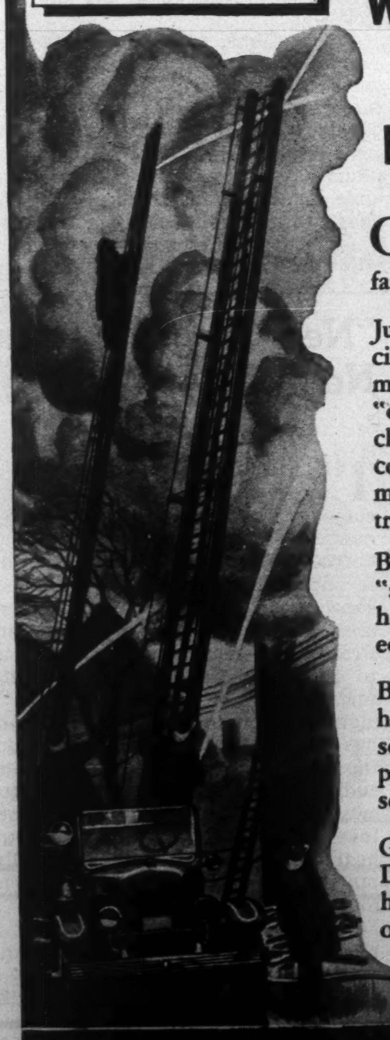


Toronto's first "double combination" gasoline-driven hose and chemical truck was bought in 1911. Note wooden-spoked wheels, solid tires, starter handle, and engine under driver's seat.



When Motor-Driven Fire Equipment Doomed Old Dobbin

COMING of the "horseless carriage" spelled the doom of faithful old Dobbin as a firefighter.

Just before World War I, Canadian city fire departments began to install motorized equipment—first the "double combination" hose and chemical truck, then the "triple combination" hose, chemical and motor pumper, then aerial motor trucks.

By the 1920's, the old horse-drawn "steamers" had disappeared, though horses were still used to pull lighter equipment.

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RECORD REVIEW

Toscanini's Inspired Directing Makes Grofé Suite Impressive

By JOHN L. WATSON

MUSIC, no less than war, makes strange bedfellows; Duke Ellington and Carnegie Hall, Walt Disney and Stokowski — and now, Ferde Grofé and Toscanini! But hang onto those eyebrows, sir, this happy union has borne mighty succulent fruit. The Grand Canyon Suite is not great music but under the Maestro's inspired direction the N.B.C. Symphony make it sound pretty impressive. (Victor DM 1038). The suite consists of five "scenes": "Sunrise," "Painted Desert," "On the Trail," "Sunset" and "Cloudburst"—which takes us pretty well around the clock, Mountain Daylight Time. "On the Trail" has been done to death on the radio. But this is the first time we've ever heard the famous "hoof-beats" when they sounded like hoof-beats and not like two bits of cocoanut-shell being knocked together. The two movements relating to the crepuscular activities of the sun are the best for our money. On the other hand "Cloudburst" is pure Hitchcock and a yard wide. Seems like Mr. Grofé wandered off that old desert and got mired knee-deep in a cornfield.

Toscanini, unlike most of his colleagues, seems to have caught the atmosphere of the Arizona desert with its savage contrasts of light and shade, heat and cold, and its incredibly brilliant color. His interpretation has all the chromatic purity of a Van Gogh painting. The solo instruments seem sometimes to torture the themes just as the implacable desert sun must torture the soil on which it blazes.

The recording is very brilliant and so wide is the range of volume that you pretty well have to sit with your hand on the control knob to keep the cloudburst within bounds. All in all, a highly satisfactory bill of goods. We look forward to more frequent contributions from this wonderful orchestra.

Grand Old Man

The piano music of Liszt seems to be less popular in the nervous, thin-lipped age of which we are the heirs than it was a generation ago. So seldom do we hear them now that it is rather refreshing to listen for half an hour to some of the Grand Old Man's best efforts, interpreted by a contemporary Hungarian pianist. The artist in this instance is Gyorgy Sandor—whose performance of the Rachmaninoff C-minor Concerto we reported as being somewhat less than perfect—and the album is entitled, appropriately enough, Piano Music of Liszt (Columbia D146). Mr. Sandor is a performer with an impressive technique and a sensitive, intelligent approach to his subject. There were occasions, however, when he seemed to us to be almost too conservative in his treatment of the bravura passages. To our immature way of thinking, when you're dealing with Liszt there's no use being restrained; you might as well go all out and bang away like Billy-O. From all accounts, that's the way the composer generally went about it himself. What we take to be reticence on the part of Mr. Sandor may simply be lack of resonance in the recording, which is uniformly dull throughout and fails utterly to measure up to the standards we have been led to expect from Columbia, whose instrumental pressings are usually excellent.

The program consists of one major work: the "Sonata Quasi Fantasia" (written after reading Dante—and not to be confused with the Beethoven "Moonlight" which bears the same apologetic title), and four minor works: "Funérailles," from the "Harmonies poétiques et religieuses"; the "Concert Etude in F-minor"; "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 15" (Rakoczy March); and the ubiquitous "Liebestraum, No. 3."

We acknowledge receipt of the new Victor recording (DM 1040) of Prokofieff's "Scythian Suite" played by the Chicago Symphony under Désiré Defauw. This was the Soviet composer's first major work, and for some reason it left us singularly unmoved. The suite was composed in 1914 at the instigation of Diaghilev and was originally intended to accompany a ballet (later abandoned), depicting the religious antics of a nomadic race who flourished in southern Russia about 800 B.C. It, therefore, invites comparison with Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps," which was composed under similar conditions. Now, Stravinsky, for all his twentieth century *préciosité*, can write *barbarous* music. There is nothing civilized in the neolithic rhythms of "Le Sacre" —nothing truly *modern*. But Prokofieff, who could write a classical symphony in the style of Mozart, cannot free himself entirely from the discipline imposed upon his technique by a "classical" temperament. Or perhaps no contemporary Russian, with a Soviet education, can write convincingly of anything which is totally unrelated to the progress of modern civilization — progress which culminated in the creation of the U.S.S.R. Perhaps this is why the "Scythian Suite" could have been entitled "Soviet Iron Foundry" or "Moscow, 1942" and none of us would have been the wiser.

Mr. Defauw and the orchestra turn in a competent job but the recording is none too clear.

The Theme and Processional from Prokofieff's fantasy, "Peter and the Wolf," have, for some reason, been transcribed for violin by J. D. Grunes and are performed by Ricardo Odnoposoff on Victor 11-8849. This novel arrangement, though not as effective as the original orchestral scoring, is an interesting one and Mr. Odnoposoff plucks a mean G-string. Sometimes he sounds as though he were really trying to take the place of a whole orchestra—and sometimes he almost succeeds!

Popular

The vogue for "silly" songs continues unabated. This week we're faced with "The Whiffenpoof Song" and "Ba-Ba-Re-Bop," both played by the Glenn Miller band with Tex Beneke (Victor 20-1859). The last time we heard the Whiffenpoof was in a night club on the Gulf of Mexico in an aura of watered Bourbon whisky. Mr. Beneke's version is rather more professional if less spontaneous. "Ba-Ba," which we had not heard before under any conditions, got a cold reception. The Miller band plays both loud and well.

Johnny Desmond, the idol of the A.E.F., sings "In Love in Vain" and "You Stole My Heart" on Victor 20-1867. The famous Desmond personality is not much in evidence but he sings pleasantly enough, and Russ Case's orchestra provides a cheerful accompaniment.

We like boogie-woogie (the Hazel Scott kind) as well as the next man, but the keyboard acrobatics of Oscar Peterson, the pride and joy of Montreal, leave us colder than yesterday's headlines. This, presumably, is a minority opinion because every month brings forth at least one new Peterson recording, the latest of which, if you're interested, pairs "China Boy" with "Time on My Hands" (Victor 56-0012). You'd better hear it for yourself.

Betty Barclay, who gets our vote for the Voice Least Likely to Set the World on Fire, sings "Laughing on the Outside, Crying on the Inside" and "I've Never Forgotten" with Sammy Kaye's orchestra. We haven't forgotten either, but we're trying. (Victor 20-1856).

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This is one of a series of announcements regarding the activities of the Association, contributed by GOODERHAM & WORTS, LIMITED

WORLD OF WOMEN

The Kind of Housing They'll Get Depends on What Women Want

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

ANYONE who has made a study of family needs will agree that most of the houses which are now being built are inadequate for the average-size Canadian family. Undoubtedly a certain number of small, well-designed homes are required in every district. They fit the needs of the young couple who want to rent a house of this type until such time as their children arrive and they must have more space. They may be suitable for the elderly couple who wish to retire to a small place after their family has left home. They may be just the right size for the single person who prefers a house to an apartment. But if we build this type of house in such large numbers that there is any likelihood that it will become the standard home of the future, we are inviting all sorts of domestic, social and economic ills.

It would appear that the average house of the immediate past provides the minimum of space which is needed to afford a normal family life and to maintain the living standards to which we are accustomed. This is a six-room house with three rooms downstairs and three bedrooms upstairs. Aside from being a working area, the kitchen of this house is headquarters of all sorts of family activities. The dining room is a multiple-purpose room used for formal meals, for play, for study, for music, etc. The living room which holds the best furniture and such treasures as are collected through the years, is the spot which the woman of the house aims to have always neat and tidy and in good condition.

Here guests are entertained and the parents relax in the evening when work is done. It is the place for quieter pleasures, for rest, for reading, listening to the radio, for conversation. Because the second story is the full size of the house, bedrooms are large enough so that they may be used for a number of purposes. In their rooms, children may have book shelves and a table for study. There is space to keep their hobbies and handicrafts. If she wishes, the mother may use her bedroom for sewing or for mending. Or, with an easy chair and a foot stool, here she may find rest and quiet when the children are entertaining or when their fun becomes too noisy.

This pattern of living cannot be followed in our new homes. Size of bedrooms and kitchen has been reduced and the dining room has been eliminated. The kitchen has become merely a working area and bedrooms can be used only for sleeping and dressing. As a result, most of the activities of the family have been automatically channelled into the living room. This is true not only in the small bungalow but also in the average six-room one-and-a-half-story house now being built. This house is not comparable to the old six-room house. It has a living room, combination kitchen and dining nook, two bedrooms downstairs and two bedrooms upstairs. With four bedrooms, it is designed to accommodate larger families. It is not an average house for the average Canadian family.

With only one all-purpose living room, it is even more cramped and inadequate than the four-room bungalow is for the family of four. The interests of the members of the family are too varied, their needs are too conflicting to be carried on in one room. It is impossible to have a full and happy family life, to keep the home neat and in good repair, if there is only one place in the house in which to play, to relax, to study, to entertain, to read and to sew.

Large Price, Small House

Of course the drastic change in the size and design of new houses is the direct result of increases in building costs during the past six years. As prices have risen higher and higher, houses have become smaller and smaller. Instead of making an attempt to offset higher costs by improved methods and new materials, we have followed the line of least resistance and have tried to solve the problem merely by putting up a one-story cottage in place of the two-story house to which we are accustomed.

While the easiest way to make a house cheaper is to make it smaller, this principle has been carried beyond the point where it is sound economy, for the one-story house is relatively the most expensive to build. For example, the cost of building a two-story house is not twice that of building a bungalow. The four-room bungalow needs a basement, a roof, the same minimum number of kitchen and bath room fixtures, about the same heating plant, the same cellar stairway, chimney, and exterior doors as the two-story house. Usually it has a larger ground floor area which adds to the cost of the foundation and the roof, both expensive items.

"The Book of Low Cost Houses", published by the *Architectural Forum*, gives relative costs of houses of various types. According to the editors of this book, a two-story house with a somewhat smaller ground floor area but with nearly 70% more floor space in the whole house, costs only 14½% more than the minimum bungalow. Whether or not this exact ratio meets with agreement, because it is the considered opinion of recognized authorities in the building field, it may be taken as an indication of the relative costs of the two types of houses.

Here then is the situation: On one hand, for relatively little extra cost we can build houses which will give sufficient space for a normal family life and which will permit Canadians to maintain their living standards. On the other hand, no matter how small the amount, the average family cannot afford to pay any more than they are now spending for the tiny cottage. The problem is to force down costs so as to close the narrow gap which exists between the cost of an adequate home and the price which the average family can afford to pay. Can this be done?

It can be accomplished if householders are willing to study the whole problem with an open mind and are ready to accept new ideas, if the public is sufficiently aroused to inspire industry, labor and governments to the reforms which are necessary. In this, the woman as homemaker and the one best acquainted with family needs—must assume a leading role.

First of all she needs to have a clear understanding as to what constitutes good housing. She must have firmly established in her mind just what are basic needs and what are frills. In the past, because of this lack of knowledge, women demanded that the small house have as many as possible of the features of the high-priced house. Therefore, to catch the eye of the housewife, builders put in all sorts of gadgets and equipment before they supplied fundamental needs.

For example, some new small homes have tiled bathrooms, built-in bathtubs and pedestal basins but have not nearly enough storage space to keep household and personal belongings out of the way and in good condition. Some have new-type sinks, expensive mirrors and fancy lighting but have no spot to keep a baby carriage or any place for the children to play. A level-headed appraisal of

Photograph by Alexandra Studio

At the Byline Ball Toronto press men and women made news instead of reporting it. Johnny Fitzgerald, president of Toronto Men's Press Club, and Mrs. Fitzgerald, are seen chatting with Miss Jean Love (centre), newly elected president of Toronto Branch, Can. Women's Press Club.

JOAN RIGBY

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Dancing at Toronto's Byline Ball was something new in assignments for these press women: Anastasia Evasuk, Vivian Mahood, Jean Bettke, Vera Mowat, Ronnie Gruneau (singer), Adele Cooper, Lynn Howard, Kitty Keast.

relative values may reveal that some of the more expensive features of the ordinary small house may offer the least real value and in this day of high building costs may rank as extravagances.

Clear thinking will show that these are the primary needs: Space for a normal family life and space for the family's possessions, adequate heat, light and sunlight, proper ventilation, good water and sanitation. When these have been supplied, then as many conveniences and luxuries as can be afforded may be added.

If the dream of a better small house is to come true, the woman must keep an open mind to accept new ideas. She must welcome new materials and new designs which are just as efficient and which are cheaper than those to which she is accustomed. For example, new type walls can be erected at about half the cost of the standard wall. These new walls are just as practical and just as pleasing when once the eye becomes accustomed to the difference in their appearance. Likewise, interior walls and ceilings may now be made of noise-absorbent materials which are less costly than the wall finishes now commonly used.

In the final analysis, it is the consumer who determines the type of product which stays on the market. No one is going to continue to turn out anything which cannot be sold. Because today home buyers are easy to please, because many families are so desperate that they will take anything to get a roof over their heads, we are getting the inadequate small house. As consumers, if women as a whole express disapproval of the new-type house and give a clear-cut picture of what they want, industry will be prodded to respond with something better. It will be spurred to adopt the new methods, new materials and new designs which will cut costs.

Better Methods Needed

And there is plenty of room for improvement within the industry. The Committee on Elimination of Waste in Industry—a United States Committee appointed in 1921—estimated that the construction industry was almost twice as wasteful as other durable goods producers. The following were given as chief causes—inefficient management; the peak and valley type of seasonal operation; the predominance of on-site operations which results in weather interruptions, difficulty in scheduling and waste of odd left-over-pieces; the use of hand operation when mechanical means would result in savings in time and labor; and craft union restrictions which are due partly to labor's lack of confidence in being able to obtain regular employment. These criticisms which were made of the United States construction industry in 1921 are equally true of the Canadian industry today.

Finally, if we are to get the better small house, we will have to arouse public opinion to stir governments to needed reforms. As mentioned in a previous article, an educational campaign needs to be directed at the local governments responsible for building codes. These codes—many of which were enacted in the first instance under pressure from labor unions or from producers of building materials—embody many obstacles to cheaper or better materials and methods.

Then, too, there are municipal taxes, which although they have no bearing on building costs are an important part of the upkeep costs of a home. It is generally conceded that property taxes are too high, because municipalities have had to assume too large a share of the cost of education and social services, because the present method of assessment is faulty and, in many instances, is administered incompetently and because inefficiency exists in local governments. And it is the appalling apathy of citizens in regard to municipal government affairs which is responsible for the continuance of these conditions.

• •

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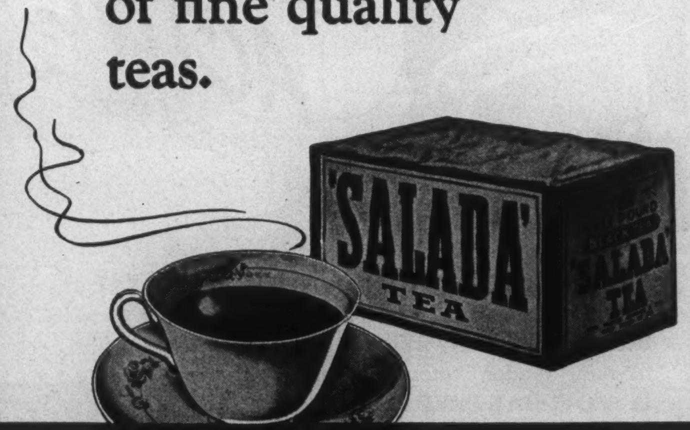

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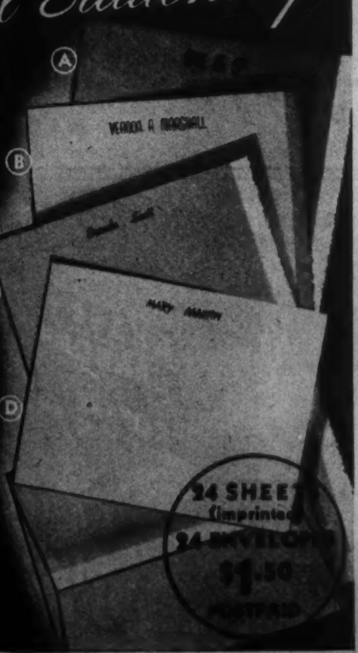

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CONCERNING FOOD

It Won't Be a Lost Week-End for the Cook if She Makes Plans

By JANET MARCH

"WAIT! Wait! Wait!" called a voice, and the smallest March came rushing over the dewy grass. "I have a worm to put in the hole!"

"But this is a rose I'm planting, not a fish, and I don't think roses like worms," I said.

"Yes they do, I got it for you. Put it in the bottom of the hole," and he did.

Time will tell whether roses like worms.

"Sorry, but the string came off the stick and I'm afraid I've planted this row a little crooked," called the next size of March from the back of the plot.

"Is this the asparagus bed? Because I've just put in some nasturtiums."

"But you saw me cutting asparagus there this morning."

"I don't know why you have these perennials," remarked the master of the house. "We could turn a tractor in here if it wasn't for them. Let's dig them up."

"What would we do with all the irises and roses and delphiniums?" I asked, as there floated through my mind visions of the beans growing in circles, not rows, the roses bearing worms instead of flowers and the nasturtiums coming up so thickly covered with that objectionable black pest which infests nasturtiums that all the asparagus was killed. Just an average gardening morning with the March family. Surprisingly enough, the things seem to be growing in a normal manner.

It's remarkable how this type of haphazard outside work grows fine perfectly formed appetites at short notice. The thinnest, most ethereal looking child will tuck away fruit, porridge, bacon and egg and toast and marmalade for breakfast, and be right there waiting for lunch in what seems no time at all.

I heard Dr. Harry Ebbs, a nutrition expert amongst other distinctions, speak the other day on the right food to give children in camps. He pointed out that three good meals a day are needed by children leading an active life in camp, and indeed by many adults on any weekend holiday.

Dr. Ebbs gave rolled oats a great plug as making the best sort of start for a strenuous day. There should be meat and vegetables in the middle of the day and at night perhaps a meat soup and macaroni and cheese, and perhaps flap jacks. He remarked that a child with a good supper under its belt sleeps later the next morning, which is an interesting point for mothers.

He gave two practical hints if you are going places where you will have to use dried milk and concentrated fruit juice. Use the whole milk, not the skim evaporated milk, beat it up with a beater and let it stand overnight. Then strain it and see if you can tell it from fresh milk. Concentrated fruit juices also should be diluted and left to stand overnight, and then they will be hard to distinguish from the fresh article.

Even if you are not battling with the problem of feeding a campful of children you can find the feeding of your own family on a week-end anything but a simple matter. You don't want to spend too long on cooking and yet there must be plenty of good filling food. Home-made soups are popular always, and right now, when there isn't a very large variety to be had of the tinned ones, it is a good idea to make at least a couple of batches a week.

Cream Of Asparagus Soup

4 cups of boiling water
1 pound of asparagus
1 small onion
3 tablespoons of fat
3 tablespoons of flour
1 teaspoon of sugar
Salt
Pepper
3 cups of milk

Cut up the asparagus and cook it with the onion in the four cups of boiling salted water till tender. Strain, keeping both the liquid and the asparagus. Melt the fat, stir in the flour, add the milk and cook, stirring all the time till the sauce thickens. Heat the asparagus pieces in one cup of the water and, when they are warm, rub as much as you can through a sieve. Add this pureé to the white sauce, stir in the teaspoonful of sugar and season to taste with salt and pepper. If the soup is too thick for your taste—and this will depend on how much of the asparagus comes through the sieve—add a little more of the water in which the asparagus cooked.

Potato Soup

This is a stand-by in most houses but it's a fine way to use up some of those old potatoes you have on hand when you really want to be eating the delicious new ones which are in.

3 medium sized potatoes peeled and diced
1 onion chopped
Salt
Pepper
A bay leaf
3 cups of milk
Enough water just to cover the potato and onion

Cover the potatoes and onion with water and boil gently in a covered pan with salt, pepper and the bay leaf. When the vegetables are cooked rub through a sieve, and everything should go through the sieve except the bay leaf. Add the milk to the potato pureé and heat. Season with more salt and pepper if necessary.

Wedding Season and Two on the Aisle with Carrie Jacobs Bond

By FREDERIC MANNING

DURING the winter I got caught up in a series of weddings. I can't say they are my favorite form of indoor sport but here I am, launched on a summer series.

Why winter weddings are always on the coldest and stormiest days and the summer ones on the hottest and rainiest I don't suppose I shall ever discover, but that is the weather I invariably encounter.

Of course, inside the church it is impossible to tell which weather is which unless one looks at the men's clothes, and who does?

During the winter series I always got jammed into a church pew intended for six, but holding, precariously, seven before I was pushed in, along with men's overcoats overshoes and top hats ... the women wearing toe-less, heel-less sandals, silver fox capes and large flowered hats. Of necessity everyone in the pew rises and sits together, otherwise someone would be left in mid-air and I know, without counting, who that someone would be. All this makes for more than a fair amount of perspiration which is difficult to mop up when packed in so tightly.

Room For One More

At this time of year, owing to the fact that the men are not wearing overcoats and overshoes, they jam an extra person or so into the same pew space. The women, of course, in the toe-less, heel-less sandals, fur capes and even larger flowered hats. This all makes the perspiration run more freely and the chances of drying off more remote.

Now I like flowered and flower hats. I have been a push-over for them since childhood, but I am weary of going to weddings and, sitting or standing, seeing nothing else.

I suppose it adds to the impressiveness, or something, of the wedding party to have all the ushers come in extra tall sizes. I am very conscious of that when they come down the aisle, after the ceremony, with stylish looking bridesmaids clinging tightly to their arms. What I don't like is being met at the door by one of these superior creatures who from their height of six feet three or four, bend slightly in the direction of my five feet three or four and inquire which side of the church I am patronizing. They always appear to have the deepest sympathy for the bride's or groom's family, whichever I designate.

It gives me a tremendous urge to follow the example of one flower girl at a wedding this past winter. She went around, during the ceremony, kicking these elegant looking gents on the shins. My favorite flowergirl.

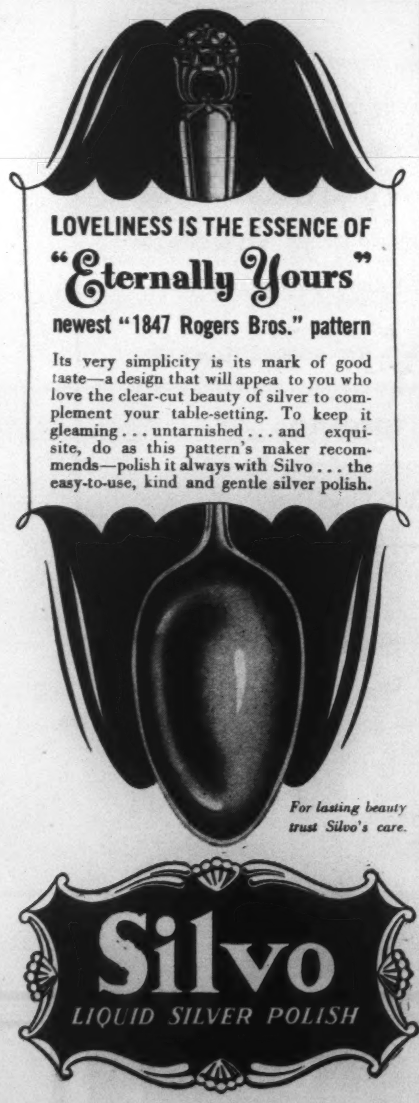
After explaining which team I am rooting for I get placed well back in the church and never, never on the aisle. There is always a large, well upholstered guest on the aisle seat of every pew when I arrive. I think they hold them over from wedding to wedding to defeat me. All later guests have to crawl over or push past them and there I am, in the center of the pew, with no view other than the fur cape and flowered hat in front of me.

All this takes place to a running accompaniment of socalled wedding music usually made up of the most appalling tripe ever assembled for anything, running the gamut from Carrie Jacobs Bond to Reginald de Koven, running it back and forth during the entire performance.

Then follows the Reception!

The line forms on the right and moves at a pace no middleaged self-respecting snail would slow down to. I always get wedged between fur and flowers, back and front and so close together I end up with a mouthful of silver fox that no number of dried out sandwiches, watered down scotch or native champagne will dislodge.

I don't suppose any future bride really cares, but if there is one around who wants to make a friend for life, all she has to do is, along with the invitation, enclose a card calling for two in the front row on the aisle. I should like, just once, to see what a wedding party looks like.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S. America's Favorite Dishes Can Add Variety to Canadian Menus

By DALE TALBOT

"SESOS a la crema" said the menu in the Venezuelan restaurant and, never guessing that it meant creamed brains, I ordered the dish and enjoyed it. In the weeks to come I did that half a dozen times before I found out what I was eating, then I went back to eggs and bacon and stayed there until my Spanish got better.

This business of eating is just as interesting in Latin America as it is anywhere else in the world. Latin tables feature everything from specialized local dishes through to old standbys like steak and French-fried potatoes, which are just as popular down here as they are in Canada .... and probably a good deal more available.

All this is a lead into some Latin recipes. I pass them on humbly, as a mere male should, and I make no effort to call them exclusive or anything else. There is every possibility that some reader will coldly observe that something listed below originated in Norway, or that somebody's Aunt Mabel served exactly the same thing when they went out to the farm each spring. All I know is that each of the following is common in some part of South America and, while not as "native" as it is possible to get, is at least a sensible compromise, since there's no use describing dishes that call for unheard of vegetables and fruits, or which are so fantastic as to offer little appeal to Canadian palates. I shall also avoid saying "take twelve pounds of sugar", or otherwise introducing things which are unhappily hard to get in Canada today.

Slide A Raw Egg

Let's start with a common recipe for *huevos picantes*, which is to say piquant eggs. You'll need six hard-boiled eggs, a small tin of sardines, tomato sauce and mayonnaise. Cut the eggs in half and remove the yolks. Mash the sardines into a paste using the tomato sauce and any seasoning you like. Add a little mayonnaise and about half the mashed-up egg yolks. Fill the cavities generously, put a strip of red pepper across the tops and serve on lettuce leaves.

While we're dealing with eggs it might be worthwhile to suggest that you try the *consommé con huevo* .... consommé with an egg .... so well known in Latin America. Take any consommé and when it is boiling hot slide a raw egg yoke into each dish of it immediately before serving. In some places they use the complete egg. The result is tasty and extra nourishing because the egg literally cooks itself in the boiling consommé. It's done very lightly, of course, and when broken mixes freely with the consommé.

Empanadas are a sort of Chilean version of our individual meat pies and they're found on every menu at holiday times and week-ends. Currently, most of those bought in stores contain a high percentage of onions and other cheap fillings, but home-made ones are good and here's a typical recipe.

The dough is made from 3 cups of flour, ¼ cup of lard, ¼ teaspoon salt and tepid water. Roll as thin as possible. The filling is prepared by melting five tablespoons of butter in a pan and frying in it a chopped onion and some minced meat which is seasoned to suit. When it's done add a little boiling water and leave to cool. Then add minced parsley and two hard-boiled eggs, chopping the whole mixture together.

The dough is made into an equal number of pieces shaped roughly like a half-moon, some seven inches long and three inches wide at the widest part. Spoonfuls of filling are put on one piece and another is laid on top and pressed together all around the edges. The result, of course, is a pouch made of dough and filled with a tasty mixture. Put in a hot oven just long enough to lightly cook the dough and serve hot.

Chile's Favorite

Another Chilean favorite is a sort of pie using meat and corn. In a ¼ cup of dripping fry a large sliced onion and ½ pound of chopped beef or pork. Add a teaspoon of salt, a little red pepper and a tablespoon of flour and a little bit of cold water. Stir it all together and when it's done add some stuffed olives and a few soft raisins. When it's cool butter a deep pie dish and fill it half full. Separately, in a little butter, lightly fry a chopped onion together with 2 cups of grated fresh corn or canned corn. Spread this over the meat. Then pop the whole thing into a hot oven to brown for 15 minutes. In Chile, the mixture is often wrapped up in corn husks and each of these, an individual helping, is warmed in the oven and served in this fashion, to be opened at the table.

Paltas .... avocados or "alligator pears" to you .... don't receive the attention they deserve by Canadians. Maybe it's because they represent an acquired taste, but they're really good once you get used to them and I'm told that North American interests are already producing hardier, cheaper and longer-lasting avocados in an effort to increase the market for them. Because of the avocado's special taste it's a good idea to serve them Latin American fashion by "stuffing" them with something. The family will kid itself that it's the stuffing they like and by the time they realize it's the avocado they'll be addicts and you'll have to serve them every day.

Cut each avocado in half, remove the big stone and fill the cavity with either mashed salmon or chicken with a little mayonnaise. Serve with a strip of hard-boiled egg on top and on a lettuce leaf.

Another idea. You can make a delightfully different sandwich paste by mashing the contents of several avocados with a little mayonnaise, salt and pepper, and just a drop of vinegar, or better still, a tiny quantity of edible oil. Use it by itself or along with almost any meat. The mashed avocado is cold, of course, but don't hesitate to use it in hot sandwiches. Spread it on the bread first, like butter, but good and thick. Chilean sandwich bars feature enormous platters of mashed-up avocados because *con palta* ... with avocado .... accompanies almost every request for a sandwich. Cold chicken and avocado used as above makes a super-delicious sandwich.

Latin Style

Nearly all the menus of the Latin countries emphasize rice and beans. Both are old stand-bys and are prominent in the diet of poorer people because of their cheapness. Latins, of course, use rice as a vegetable, a fact which Canadians are inclined to overlook inasmuch as rice is normally a dessert to us—and I'll admit, rather scarce in Canada at present. Rice as a vegetable has a totally different taste, as you'll discover if you try the following recipe for rice and beans. Variations of this recipe are common from one end of Latin America to the other.

Prepare the rice by boiling it in water, using 1 cup of white rice to a quart of water .... and here's a trick, melt a lump of fat in the water and the rice grains will stay separated and when the water has boiled off they'll be fluffy and dry.

The beans .... the small kidney bean variety is best .... should be soaked overnight, drained and then boiled in a small amount of water. Onions and tomatoes to suit are added for flavor.

Serve the dish Latin style by ladling a generous helping of beans on top of each serving of rice. The rice should be warm, of course.

I promised not to do it, but this last recipe involves a maybe-you-can't-get-it item. It's for Argentine Apple Soup and I'm going on the theory that the current apple shortage is only temporary and will shortly be relieved.

Cut up five green apples, cover with water and cook until the apples fall to pieces, meanwhile adding a little lemon peel and sugar. Put this through a sieve and whip in an egg yolk. Touch off each serving with a few raisins.

• •

THE TIRED DANCER

WHILE happier stars still weave
about the sun
And curvet to the music of the
spheres,
Here in the wings of Time, her mad
dance done,
The old World sits aside and feels
her years.

For dark her days have been and
faded now
The tinsel draperies of mirth and
youth;
She has grown hard and wise and on
her brow
Must wear the furrowing crown of
bitter truth.

If she in flimsy silver once seemed
young,
If once her steps were light as
gossamer
And girlish hope and April ardor
hung
About the once too eager face of
her,

Ah, she is wiser now, and weariness
Weighs like a cloud on her too
knowing breast;
The blood runs thin and hidden sorrows press
About her heart — and now she
asks for rest.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Solid Gold: Epilogue in a Dark Pawn Shop on Craig Street

By ELIZABETH NORRIE

IT WAS the tenth pawn shop I had been in on that Saturday afternoon in late spring down on Montreal's Craig Street. It was no different from any of the others—there was that same oppressive atmosphere compounded of the smell of unclean cloth, darkening silver, and modern Shylocks; there were the same thick bars at the back of the shop, and the same racks of worn clothes, untidy piles of old shoes and rubbers, and glass counters displaying sometime loved jewellery.

Idly I turned over a collection of trinkets, fingering first an Egyptian silver bracelet and then a cheap, dimestore bangle. Once again I wondered at the number of wedding rings which find their way under the sign of the three balls.

"Are you going to buy, lady, or ain't ya?" asked the grubby little man with the beady black eyes from behind the counter.

I had hoped to find a turquoise ring to replace an old-fashioned one recently lost, but there was nothing here that would do.

"The answer is 'No'," I said, disliking his appearance as well as the appearance of his much younger partner who lounged behind a large cash register.

I picked up my umbrella and turned to go.

It was then that I saw her. She was a fine big woman of some fifty years—the sort of woman capable in her youth of bearing lusty sons. In spite of the shabbiness of her black coat and red felt hat, she had a certain dignity about her as she stood in the doorway accustoming her eyes to the dimness within.

A moment later she walked over to the man behind the cash register.

"Do you buy watches, men's watches?" she asked in a low voice.

I put my umbrella down on the counter again and frankly listened. The beady-eyed individual removed the trays of rings from my reach but apart from that appeared to have no objection to my hanging around.

His partner, meanwhile, took an evil-smelling cigar from the corner of his mouth and blew smoke into the air.

"We take 'em, lady, we take 'em."

From within the recesses of a worn black cloth purse the woman brought forth a gold watch and laid it on the counter.

Young Shylock picked it up, examined it carefully.

"Not solid gold," was his verdict.

"Of course it's gold!" cried the woman. Then, in a quieter tone, she added, "It was my boy's watch—I bought it for him myself—paid thirty-five dollars for it. He didn't use it much, only a little while. How much will you give me?"

"Eight dollars." This time young Shylock didn't bother removing the cigar from his mouth.

"Eight dollars!" The words hung on the air in a stricken silence for fully a minute.

How Much?

Then slowly the woman picked up the watch from the counter.

"I can see," she said, "that you aren't really interested in buying it."

"I can see that you don't want to sell it." It was the older man who now entered the conversation.

"Do you think I'd bring my boy's watch here if I didn't want to sell it?" Her lack of experience in such haggling was pitiful.

"Why do you want to sell it, if it means so much to you?" This time it was the younger man again. Both men appeared unmoved by the tears which the woman was trying to hold back.

"Why do I want to sell it!" It was a cry wrung from the heart, not a question. "Because I need the money, of course—I need it—why else would I sell my boy's gold watch?"

"Well, the watch isn't gold, as I told you—only gold-filled—anyway, I suppose the boy's father used it before him."

Would she fall into the trap laid by young Shylock, or was she speaking the truth when she told him that the watch had been used only a short while by the one for whom she had bought it?

Engraved Initials

Almost patiently she answered: "I told you that I bought it for my son, himself. His father has been dead for twenty years."

The watch was back in her purse now, but the purse wasn't closed. She turned away, hesitated, then turned back again, taking the watch out once more.

"Nine dollars?" And, when no answer came from behind the counter, "Mister, are you really interested in buying it?" This time I caught the note of urgency underlying the words.

Beady eyes and his partner of the cigar had evidently caught it, too.

"Eight dollars was what I told you—but I'm not interested in monkeying around with it any further—either you want to sell it, now, for eight, or you don't want the money and can quit wasting my time," and the young man blew more smoke out into the heavy atmosphere.

The woman ventured one more question.

"Can I get it back after a while, if I have the money?"

"Yeah, put your time limit on it and we put the price." Beady Eyes had the answer this time.

"How long would I be given?"

"How long do you want?" Beady Eyes was becoming impatient and his voice was rough.

For a moment she still hesitated. Then slowly she laid the watch again face down upon the counter. From where I was standing I could see that initials were engraved upon the back. A five dollar bill and three ones were on the counter, tempting her. She picked them up, folded them, and turned to go.

"Just a minute!" Young Shylock, pen in hand, was ready to make out the ticket.

"Your name and address?"

"Mrs. John Clavette, 6001 Coursol Street." Young Shylock had his pen poised over the bit of white cardboard. For a second, however, he remained staring at the woman, then swiftly he wrote down the name and address she had given him.

"Name of the boy who owned this watch?"

It's Worth More

This was an unnecessary question. I was filled with hate for the ferret-faced male behind that counter—was he deliberately hurting her further, reminding her even more poignantly of the boy for whom she had once bought that watch?

But the mother seemed unaware of the irregularity of the question. Ignoring the tears which were now openly bathing her face, she replied, "John Clavette, a private in the Canadian army—killed at Dieppe."

But young Shylock did not enter this information on the ticket. Instead he yanked from a fat wallet a dirty bill—an olive green bill with the figure 20 on it. Roughly he shoved it at the woman.

"Here, mother, that potato really is worth more than eight bucks—but don't bother coming back here after it—there'll be no time limit on this one."

For a moment she stared unbelievingly at the money. Then with a choked "Thank you" on her lips, she picked up the bill and fled from the store. Behind her the door closed with a sharp click.

As if to wash his hands of the whole affair, Beady Eyes shrugged his shoulders, muttered something unintelligible, and retired to the back of the room, behind the bars.

The younger man picked up the watch, held it for a moment in his hand, rubbing a thumb over the initials on the back, and then slipped it into his coat pocket.

It was at this point that he seemed to become aware of my presence.

For a moment we looked at each other — the young man with the ferret-like face and I. For the first time I noticed a discharge button on his lapel. He followed my gaze.

"Dieppe," he said briefly. Almost as an after-thought he added, "I knew the kid—a bit—he didn't come back with us."

"But the watch," I said, "you told her not to come around for it."

"Hell, I have her address, I can mail it to her, can't I?"

Outside the rain clouds gave place to sunshine. A little of it filtered in through the dirty, cluttered up window making Craig Street and the pawn shop part of a brighter world.

"Hell, of course you can," I said.

• •

GUTTER BOOKS

WE might be interested in a Social Survey of contemporary novels to discover how far from the gutter a Serious Writer is permitted to stray before being accused of Class Consciousness and expelled from the Party .... There really is Meaning in the prevailing fashion of writing about criminals, morons, incompetents and subhuman "types" in gutter language—it goes with the general reduction of humanity to the lowest common denominator politically and economically, the belief that all ideas must be presented in "simple" terms for popular consumption, and education graded down to the presumed level of the dullest; a process which would necessarily, in the last resort, reduce it to a few simple signs and grunts—therefore the delicate comedy of manners, which is intellectual entertainment, must be deprecated. . . . The vulgarization of literature is actually an expression of contempt for the readers, being an estimate of their capacities.

—I.M.P. in N.Y. *Herald Tribune.*

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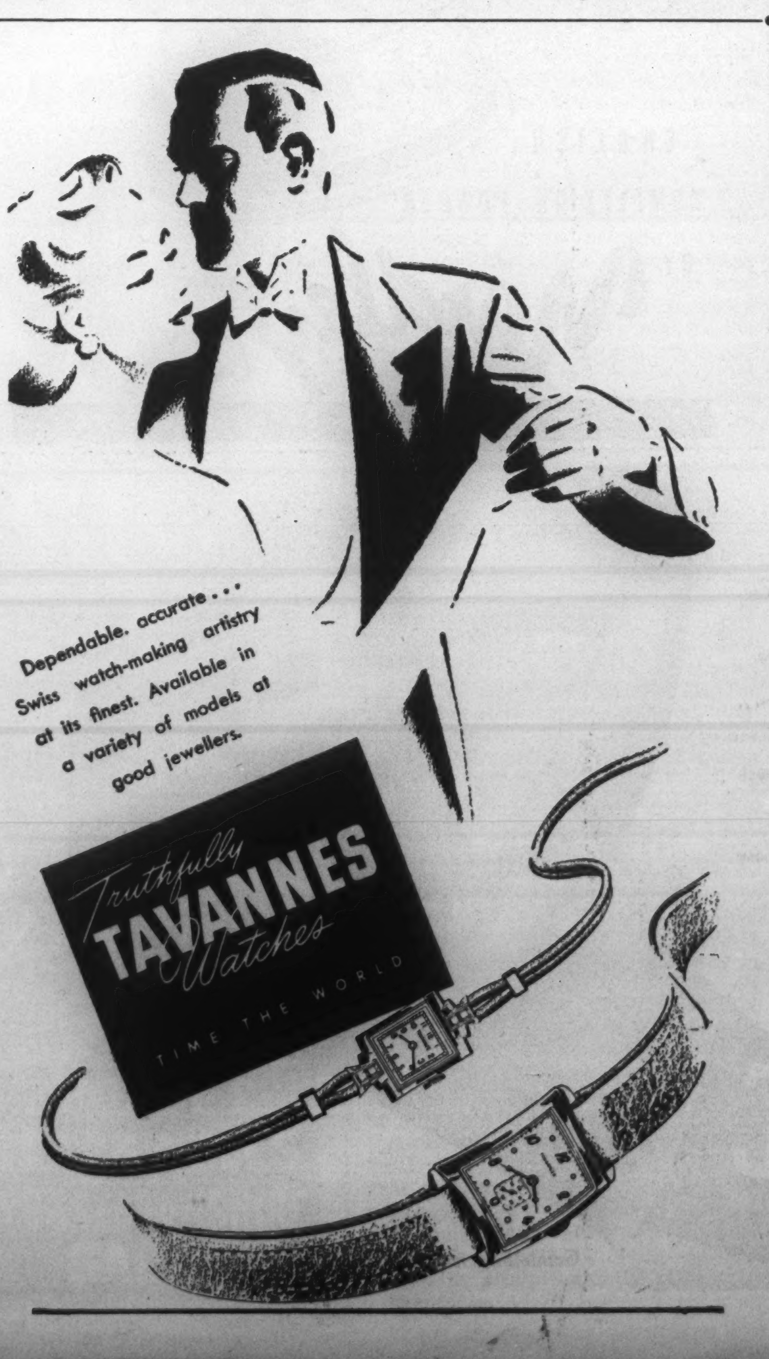
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TIME THE WORLD

We're Going to Open Pandora's Box to Find Kitty's Successor

By VINIA HOOGSTRATEN

MY latest home helper refused to believe that you have to move furniture to clean under it. When I insisted that you do, she left. Her departure set me to reviewing the strange assortment of women, known as domestics, who have come and gone, through the years since my childhood.

The ones which stand out most clearly I encountered before I became a housewife. Whether this is because they are not so colorful now, or whether it's due to my mother's unfailing eye for the one weirdie among twenty applicants, I'm not quite sure. We still wonder occasionally about the extremely mousey one with the buck teeth who, on her nights out, invariably wore an almost completely backless, ice blue satin evening gown.

Mary was the closest thing to "A perfect jewel, my dear", that ever came our way. She was with us six years, and even now we sigh over her doughnuts and pies. But even Mary had her oddities. Every five or six months she took to her bed, in floods of tears, insisting that we were all talking about her behind her back. Since ours was as self-absorbed a family as you could find anywhere, this was a completely unfounded accusation, but we never did convince her.

She saved her money carefully and went on a holiday, where she met, and became engaged to, a man named Mr. Turner. Since she was well past the rosy flush of youth, and no beauty, we were quite impressed. The romance was ill-fated, however, and Mary announced dismally a few weeks latter that the marriage was off. She offered no explanation, but we really didn't need one. Mary's English was hopeless and, in spite of our warnings, she insisted on calling him Mr. Turnip. No man could stand that for long.

Spirit Work

Mary left to keep house for her brother and, in the collection that replaced her, some for months, and some for hours, were Leonora, Mrs. Zandt and Annie, none of whom I shall ever forget.

Leonora was a cockney girl with an unbelievably vicious temper. Mother disagreed with her about how the washing machine should be run, and was astounded, and enraged, to find herself running up the basement stairs with a poker brandished at her head. To our great embarrassment it was necessary to call the police to eject Leonora. In mother's eyes this sort of thing didn't happen to a lady. A lot of things that don't happen to a lady do happen to a lady-of-the-house.

We were greatly surprised the following day when a neighbor phoned and berated mother for turning a poor defenceless girl out on to the street. This kindly soul had taken Leonora in herself. We were not nearly so surprised, nor especially sorry, to hear, about a month later, that the kindly soul was in the hospital, and Leonora in jail for assault.

Mrs. Zandt I remember as a very dark woman, of deeply sinister appearance, but I think her stay with us has affected my recollection of her appearance. Even mother wouldn't have hired anyone who looked like that. At the end of the interview, when mother had decided to engage her she said that she would be happy to foretell our futures, as she was in contact with the spirit world. That we took this information without turning a hair speaks volumes for our past experiences.

Though she did tell our fortunes several times, we were far more impressed by a meat pie she served us for lunch one day. She assured mother that she knew all about meat pies and, as her meals had been quite good, there was no reason to doubt her. The pie was beautifully fluted and decorated, and contained left over roast beef, ham which had been boiled with cabbage, raisins, sugar, apples and mixed peel. I can taste it yet.

I was alone in the house with her one morning, tidying my bedroom while she did one of the others. I called to her to put the dust mop in the hall when she had finished with it. Time passed and I went into the hall for the mop. It wasn't there, nor was it with Mrs. Zandt. We searched the upstairs thoroughly, and then decided one of us *must* have taken it downstairs. We looked downstairs fruitlessly. When we came back upstairs the first thing we saw was the mop, placed so that we would have had to step over it to get downstairs.

I was completely stricken. Mrs. Zandt laughed. "It's just the spirits playing tricks on us," she told me reassuringly. "They do things like this to me all the time." As a reassurance this left a good deal to be desired. From then on I regarded her with dark distrust, and refused absolutely to be left alone in the house with her. I still feel that her little pals couldn't have had much to occupy them in the spirit world.

Mrs. Zandt went her way and we had Annie, who was deeply religious. We lived for two months with background music of hymns, sung off key, but with intense feeling. We hadn't considered ourselves a particularly sinful family, but two months of Annie's scandalized face gave us all guilt complexes. She greatly inconvenienced my sister and me by refusing to tell those polite telephone fibs so essential to girls with more than one boy friend, and made it plain that she thought we were both Jezebels.

The climax of Annie's stay among the fleshpots was a dinner my father gave for some business associates. Their highballs and meaty dinner conversation, were too much for her and she gave her notice the following morning. Before she left us she went through the house, pinning on cushions and curtains little messages like "Thou shalt not lie", "Look not upon the wine when it is red", and similar sentiments. We felt quite chastened until we discovered that she had taken several of our towels and pillow cases with her. Evidently she felt confident that the recording angel would overlook a theft from people so far beyond the hope of heaven.

We must find a successor for Kitty so we are about to open Pandora's box again.

• •

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER

IT seems to me that a writer, no matter how far-fetched and fanciful he may be, should have some compulsion to present the truth.

—Irwin Shaw in N.Y. *Times*.

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THE OTHER PAGE

The Gloomy Labyrinth

By MONA GOULD

GLOOMY old houses have always given me the "fantods". They've got personalities as far as I'm concerned, and eyes and noses and fantastic mouths for doorways ready to gulp you in. That's why when we finally arrived at our destination I said, simply but firmly, "I've decided not to!"

Of course this feeble protest didn't get me anywhere. We were already half way up the weedy walk. Poe would have loved the place! It was completely shuttered. It was weather-beaten and grey, gloomy and sly. It made my flesh creep. I could feel myself coming out in "duck bumps", a sensation I dislike intensely.

She rapped sharply; I couldn't have raised a finger. Complete, solid silence. The house gave out nothing. Our summons went unanswered.

"Oh, he's home," she said. "He hasn't gone out in the daytime for years and years, now. The studio is on the other side of the house and he may not have heard. Besides, he's almost completely blind, you know, and if his housekeeper isn't in it would take him a long time to get to the door."

Blind, I thought, like a bat, like some great, dark, clumsy bat, fumbling about in the dingy corridors of that musty old house. "I don't care *how* great an artist you think he is, I don't *want* to see his pictures. No paintings could possibly justify an excursion into so awful a place. Besides, if he's as good as all that, why all this recluse business?"

We waited. Finally there was a faint "shushing" of slippered feet, much creaking of locks and bolts, and the door slid open a few careful inches. My comrade sang out a hearty greeting and propelled us across the threshold. She had gone there often. He knew her voice immediately. She explained "me" all in a breath and the door swung to.

Gloom...and chill. We'd stepped out of a warm afternoon into the clammy cold of a house where sunshine was alien. My first thought was, how in the world did these strange people manage to see to get around without barking their shins the whole time? Then I remembered—mine host was almost blind. His world was dark.

THE THREE of us were still standing in the drear chill of the entrance hall, too close for proper perspective. I became aware of the considerable height and slenderness of the artist. He clutched an unlighted pipe in his right hand and absently proffered me his left. I noticed his nondescript old tweed jacket and soft-collared shirt. He wore no tie. I could get no impression of his face.

He seemed glad enough to see us and kept murmuring that Meg had promised to bring me to the studio often, and that he wouldn't let *anyone* in to see his pictures unless he felt like it, and that I mustn't mind the messiness of the place as his housekeeper was awfully old and rheumatic, and *he* was practically blind and "utterly useless in this world."

I protested politely, making the usual trite remark about his painting, and was shocked at the bitterness of his laughter.

"You'll see," he said flatly. "Come along. I'll show you."

We felt our way along a series of dingy hallways. The floor covering was a slippery, glazed sort of linoleum that felt cold somehow and treacherous. We could hear the artist's cautious house slippers whispering along behind us. I glanced back once over my shoulder, half expecting to see the disembodied head of our host. I still had no idea of his face.

Up a step or two and we were in the studio. It smelled strongly of oil paints, turps, canvas and tobacco. The same ugly floor covering was under our feet but we forgot it immediately, for the room was literally full of paintings. They were piled from the floor to the ceiling. They were in heaps on the floor. They were propped up on the window sills. They were piled high on an old unused wood stove, and stacked around it knee deep. A lifetime of painting, surely, congregated in one small room. I couldn't move, and I couldn't stop looking!

I sat down on a little straight chair. Our host moved to the stove at the end of the room. He stood quietly, with one hand resting on the edge of the stove, while I stared and stared at him. I wasn't afraid he'd think me rude. I knew he couldn't see me staring. While he busied himself lighting his stubby old pipe I memorized him, to myself.

How he suited the house! He was pallid, with that strange, unearthly pallor that plants that grow in shady places have; mushrooms have it, too, a total lack of color. But his eyes were very blue, large and foggy-looking. You would have guessed without being told that he could no longer really see. His mouth had a funny humorous twist at one corner, as if inwardly he was laughing a little at the ruin of himself.

His hands were like the hands in a Van Dyke. He gestured a lot when he talked. He probably knew that they were very beautiful.

We just chatted at first. Then we really talked—good talk, "meaty" talk. Miraculously the chill feeling lifted. Carefully, so as not to make him wary, we led our host to talk about himself.

He grew satirical over the fantastic rumors that stalked that little town regarding his profligate ways. He was bitter about his blindness, blasphemous even. It was a personal affront from Heaven and not to be borne. He mellowed, and reminisced about his younger days—gay, reckless days, tender....His student life in Paris. Oh yes, he'd been *about* on the Continent!

He'd wolfed down rather a large slice of life as a matter of fact; burned himself out in the doing and come back home to rot. But he wasn't letting his fellow townsmen in on the process; it was his affair, exclusively.

Sometimes, he confessed, he walked out at night, cautiously; just a few blocks. But less often, now. He could just distinguish street lamp after street lamp and it really wasn't worth while. He liked a stroll in the summer rain, though, and rarely missed one.

"*They* think it's just another evidence of my complete craziness," he laughed, and he added a few viperish remarks about busybodies who went about trying to be their "brother's keeper".

"But you haven't looked at my pictures yet," he said suddenly. "Come." And we began the inspection. I'd been rather dreading this, talking against time. I'm not good at the polite game of camouflage. What if they were dreadful and I couldn't hide it? I somehow felt he'd *sense* the truth.

I looked and looked, and then it was quite clear. His early things were fabulously lovely; then gradual decay...coarsening of tone and

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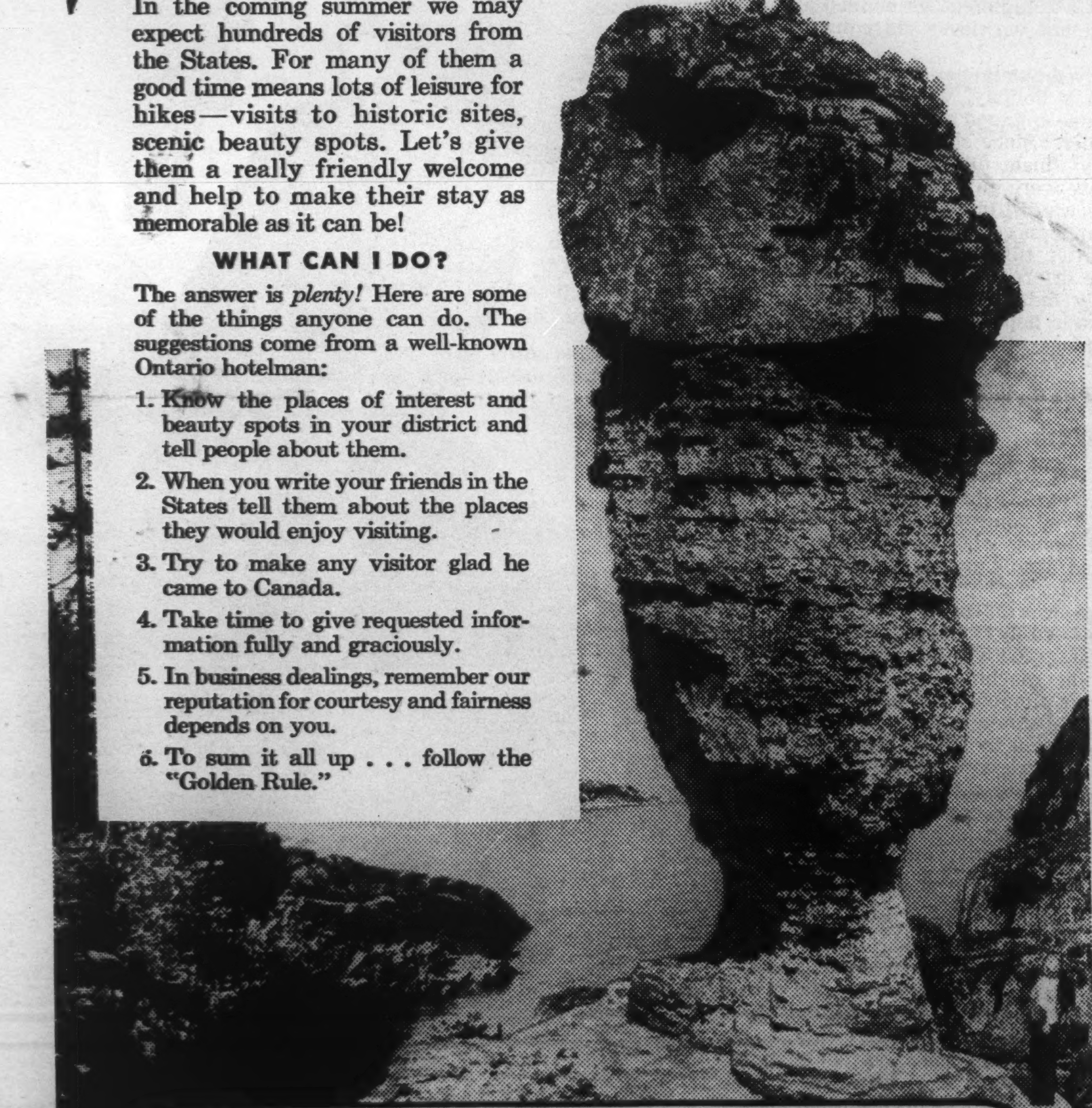


In the coming summer we may expect hundreds of visitors from the States. For many of them a good time means lots of leisure for hikes—visits to historic sites, scenic beauty spots. Let's give them a really friendly welcome and help to make their stay as memorable as it can be!

WHAT CAN I DO?

The answer is *plenty!* Here are some of the things anyone can do. The suggestions come from a well-known Ontario hotelman:

1. Know the places of interest and beauty spots in your district and tell people about them.
2. When you write your friends in the States tell them about the places they would enjoy visiting.
3. Try to make any visitor glad he came to Canada.
4. Take time to give requested information fully and graciously.
5. In business dealings, remember our reputation for courtesy and fairness depends on you.
6. To sum it all up . . . follow the "Golden Rule."

IT'S EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS . . . *it's good business!*

Worth his weight in gold! The Province of Ontario profits to almost the same extent from tourist business as it does from the gold mining industry. It is up to each of us to see that it goes on growing.

This diagram shows how Ontario's tourist income benefits everyone. Every dollar is shared this way... 1. Hotels; 2. Stores; 3. Restaurants; 4. Taxes, etc.; 5. Amusements; 6. Garages.

It works both ways! They treat us royally when we visit them . . . we can't do less than return the compliment. Remember that it costs money to take a holiday . . . so let's see they get a good return for every penny they spend.

"Let's make them *want* to come back!"

PLANNING A HOLIDAY? TUNE IN "ONTARIO HOLIDAY" CFRB, 10:30 P.M., THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Labatt's

PUBLISHED IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST BY JOHN LABATT LIMITED

treatment...less clear color sense. Some of them were crude daubs as if in sudden rage he had turned against his Goddess and smeared her despairingly. Then, later again, a fragile clear return to beauty, the very essence of the thing perhaps.

He was at great pains to show me the last canvas he'd been working on with the aid of a strong magnifying glass. It was a small picture—a ravine, the slanting shoulder of an autumn hill trembling with color, a bridge over a stream—simple, pastoral, and in its way, completely satisfying.

I suddenly believed the strange story I'd heard about him selling two of his late paintings and then fairly haunting the houses they'd gone to. But of course. It was his last look on Beauty before she consigned him to the labyrinth in which he now wandered. I understood the shutters, the dark house, and it no longer frightened and repelled me.

When we took leave of him at last, he asked me to come again, and I knew that whatever impulsive thing I had said had been adequate. As the door slid to I had the strangest conviction that I had been looking on greatness.

When Doctors Go On Strike

By M. J. WALSH

"The British Government is planning to nationalize the medical profession."—News Item.

FOLLOWING is a news round-up which may be expected to appear in Great Britain on May 5, 1948, following the first full year after the nationalization of the health services.

London, May 4—A general strike of doctors, nurses, hospital employees, medical instrument makers and pharmaceutical workers, following failure of the Health Services Conciliation Board, appointed by the Prime Minister last January, to accomplish an accord in this vital labor dispute, has been set for June 1. The walkout, in brief, means that the sick and lame of the United Kingdom may have to seek attention outside these isles.

A last-minute roundup by Press Bureau in several cities shows the following discordant notes which have upset the one-time harmonious symphony of the health services:

Local 509, General Practitioners, Southminster Hospital, London, announce a deadlock in their battles against Local 105, Surgeon Specialists, originating in the claim that members of Local 105 frequently start major operations half an hour before the shift is due to go off duty, causing them to work excessive overtime. They also claim that members of Local 105 "swing the lead" when major appendectomies, etc., are slated for the operating rooms, staging "delaying actions" which necessitate this work being done by the following shift.

Local 927, Hospital Orderlies, St. Aphasa's Hospital, Birmingham, will leave their posts tomorrow in protest against the action of a Surgeon Specialist in Eye, Ear and Throat officiating at an Emergency Ward operation for a car accident victim who suffered a broken leg. "A distinct violation of the Union over-all agreement which rules that specific work must only be done by the designated union", stated Alfred McCuddy, secretary-organizer of the Orderlies' Local 927. "This is the thin edge of the wedge, and, if not challenged by the medical men, will be challenged by us, as it could easily lead to such a retrograde step as our members being called upon, in emergencies, to operate lifts, wheel patients to and from the operating rooms, and similar duties assigned to other unions."

At Southwark a strike vote is to be taken Monday amongst the medical associates, in protest against the action of city police in calling out three brain surgeons to the train wreck in which fifteen persons were killed. It was pointed out that only members of the Surgeons' and General Practitioners' Locals had an agreement with the railway on whose lines the crash occurred.

TELEPHONE officials on the Tweed border report that all doctors in that area have petitioned that their telephones be removed unless the County pay for them, contending that the 'phones are mainly used for official business.

The Medical Unions of the Highlands have announced that all members will be polled for their views on a two-shilling daily increase over their fellow members in the South of England—the Scots maintaining that the topography of their country makes covering their rounds a more arduous task than it is in more settled and civilized communities.

A walk-out is imminent in Aberdeen, following the application of Dr. Henry MacTavish, noted obstetrician, for an overtime allowance. According to union regulations, he is not required to officiate at more than eight births. Last Thursday, however, after presiding at seven, he was summoned to the delivery room of the General Hospital, where twin sons were born to Mrs. Robert McAndrew. Fellow-practitioners agree with him that he should be reimbursed for an increased daily quota.

Liverpool Nurses' Locals have agreed to stage a sit-down strike and have circularized the country, asking a sympathetic strike, in protest against the B.B.C.'s action in removing receiving sets from all hospital operating rooms. "We believe music assists the nurses to concentrate on the work in hand," stated Supervisor Janet Johnston. "During the war it was found that music sped up the work of munitions-making women. If music can aid in the work of death, why cannot it aid in the work of life?" she asked.

The Dover Medical Union voted this evening to walkout Monday in protest against the action of hospital authorities in accepting deliveries of milk, butter and eggs from trucking concerns which are non-union.

The Home Secretary today announced that the appeal of Lloyd Treminster, sentenced to hang for the murder of his sweetheart, had been allowed. "The coroner at the inquest which decided the girl had been murdered had not paid up his union dues, he was, therefore, not a union member in good standing, and it follows that, as any act of his cannot have official sanction, no murder occurred officially," said the Home Secretary.

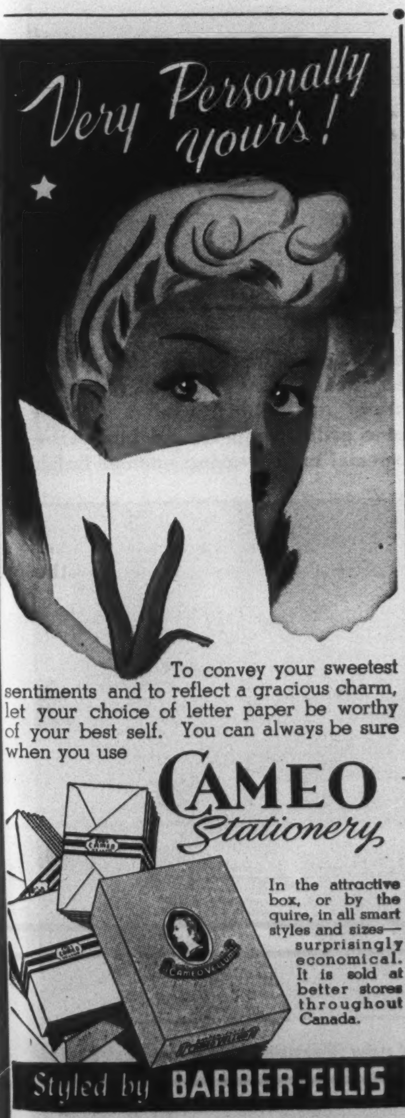
The Welsh Medical Association Choir has been outlawed by the National Medical Group for failure to charge union rates at a concert. The suspension dates from before last Christmas. "Tee-hee," chirps the current issue of *Punch*. "This means the Taffies have been all performing illegal operations for the past six months."

WISE

WISE is the heart that stops to glean
Some blade of color from brown earth;
That stops to watch a rainbow's sheen;
To listen to a thrush's mirth.

Oh, wise is he whose finger-tips
Are deft to find the narrow door
Where Beauty lives, where quietness slips
In with a man who grieves no more.

PAULINE HAVARD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THE MARKET
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Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 15, 1946

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Market Itself Picks The Right Stocks

By W. GRANT THOMSON

With this issue Saturday Night begins a series of three articles outlining the manner in which a study of Canadian stock habits can be made by comparing their individual movements with those of the Stock Exchange Averages.

While this method of appraising the value of common stocks as investments has been in use by many United States analysts and statisticians for a considerable period, it is believed this is the first time it has been applied to Canadian securities.

An example of how this method may be put into practical use is shown in the analysis of Bank of Montreal shares on page 44. Further analyses will be published in subsequent issues.

THOSE who buy common stocks can be divided, roughly, into two classes; (1) those who buy to hold for income and the hope of eventual price appreciation and increased dividends, and (2) traders who buy during periods of market weakness for trading profits in the hope that they can sell when the next up-swing of the market takes place.

When one well known and successful trader was asked for his opinion of the market one day he observed, "It will continue to fluctuate." In the desire to buy or sell at the last eighth of a point the wider fluctuations are sometimes lost sight of. Market fluctuations can best be observed from a study of the Averages.

Let us look over the ground for a moment. The Toronto Stock Exchange Industrial averages were 187.67 on March 6, 1937, selling off to 79.89 on 29 April 1942,—a total of 107.78 points or a loss of about 58%. From the low point in that depressing spring of 1942 they started their long ascent and reached a peak (so far at least) at 207.54 on May 31, 1946, being an advance of 127.67 points or about 160%.

But those figures are only theoretical because no one buys Averages. Only individual stocks are purchased and sold. So let us look at a few representative stocks during the same period.

	Peak Price 1939	Low Price 1942	Peak Price 1946
Bank of Montreal (adjusted)	$ 24.12	12.50	27.50
Bell Telephone....	178.00	123.00	216.00
Imperial Tobacco	15.50	9.25	16.00
Foundation Co....	31.00	12.00	34.00
Hollinger Consolidated	15.50	5.75	19.75
Howard Smith....	34.25	8.00	38.00
Consolidated Paper	24.50	1.55	23.87
Maple Leaf Milling	11.00	1.50	17.00
United Steel..........	11.62	2.62	13.12

It is readily seen from the above table that all stocks advance and decline with the Averages (with a very few minor exceptions) but the *degree* of rise and fall is not so easily distinguished.

So let us look at the above table in a different way. Let us show the percentage decline of each stock from its peak in 1939 to its low in 1942 and also the percentage advance from 1942 to 1946; (approximate percentages only, are used.)

Approximate	*% Decline* 1939-42	*% Advance* 1942-46
Toronto Stock Exchange Ind. Averages	58%	160%

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Halt Strikes or Have Disaster

By P. M. RICHARDS

MR. TRUMAN is widely regarded as having seriously injured the Democratic Party's and perhaps irreparably damaged his own election chances by his action in stopping the railroad strike, which Harold L. Ickes termed "the heaviest blow ever struck in America against labor." Congress, which in the main warmly applauded Truman when he moved vigorously in a moment of national crisis, now trembles before the wrath of organized labor. "Labor is through with Truman." At this distance one supposes that Mr. Truman put his duty as President before his own political interests and that for doing so he should have the approval and thanks of all decent citizens. Perhaps he has, and they are merely less vocal. But the incident does not make for optimism.

The executive head of any government has the duty of preserving law and order. This does not mean only the prevention of such acts of flagrant lawlessness as we have seen at Cornwall, Ont., and elsewhere; it also means, surely, the prevention of such grave and far-reaching social disorders as must result from the general suspension of essential services like rail transportation and coal production. Mr. Truman may or may not have employed the best means of ending the rail stoppage, but it was his duty to end it in order to avert social chaos, and end it he did. That he acted in opposition to labor is incidental; it would have been equally his duty to act decisively if it had been capital or management that had been "ganging up" against society.

Inaction Promotes Disorder

The penalty of failing to act decisively to maintain law and order is that such failure strengthens the elements of disorder and makes more difficult the taking of effective action later. This is the situation which the Dominion and Ontario governments have created by their faintheartedness at Cornwall. It is not a matter of favoring the shipowners or the strikers but only one of upholding the law. By not doing so they have added fuel to the fire of lawlessness in Canada. In being so fearful of tagging themselves as anti-labor, these politicians have been false to their duty to the people.

Just as the politicians have tolerated the forming of business cartels and combines against the public interest, so now they are allowing organized labor to conspire against the people. They are giving in to Big Labor pressure just as they have in the past succumbed to Big Business. The new pressure is likely to be more destructive than the old. Big Business at least recognized a limit to its rapacity: it knew that the consuming public was its golden goose. There is no indication that Big Labor is aware of any such limitation. U.A.W.'s Chrysler workers, who won an 18½c wage increase only last January, have already served notice of another wage demand. Other unions, which similarly have won wage boosts recently, are planning to make new demands this Fall.

Where will this end? Perhaps in a "buyers' strike"—in a widespread refusal by the public to pay the prices that will then be necessary. U.S. business papers are already reporting that some prospective buyers are postponing purchasing in the expectation that the present impossible situation will be followed by a sharp price break. If this belief spreads far enough, it will do much to bring about unemployment and general depression. Though labor then will still have its high wage rates, it will have a lot less work. And the public's knowledge of labor's clear-cut responsibility for the depression might be expected to result in the passage of some stringent legislative restrictions on labor's freedom to call strikes. It will be remembered that the British general strike of 1926 was followed the next year by legislation that meant a definite set-back for labor. This would make labor resentful and add to the feeling of conflict of group interests.

Big Production Essential

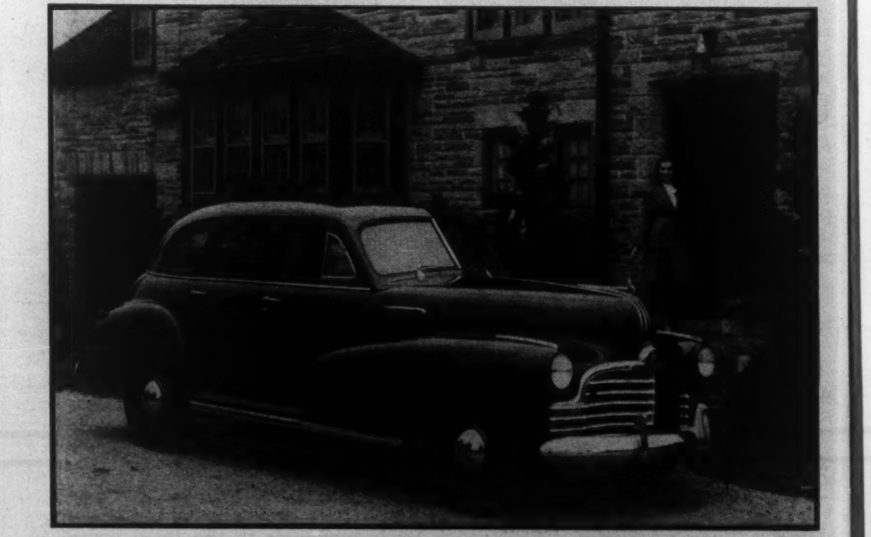
Above all else, the one thing we cannot afford at this time is any concerted stoppage of production. It is a crime against our fellow-men at home and abroad and against our children too, for not only our hopes of a better society but even our existing system will break down if we do not produce abundantly. We have a much bigger load to carry now than before the war—our tremendous debt and our ambitious social welfare program as well as our commitments to distressed peoples overseas. We can take care of it all only if we work and produce largely and reasonably efficiently. The rail strike Mr. Truman ended caused, amongst other things, a lot of badly-needed food to rot on railway sidings; strikes in Canada are holding up the building of homes for veterans. The economic breakdown which must follow any long continuance of this labor war will mean suffering for everybody, a large measure of it for labor itself. It could mean the wrecking of our civilization, almost as decisively as by the atom bomb.

Apart from such longer-term considerations, it is the plain duty of governments to take whatever legislative action is necessary to prevent and end strikes for the simple reason that under the social conditions of today an organized halting of production is an act of banditry, with labor unions in the role of the bank robbers and with society as the victim. But so long as governments give more thought to labor's votes than to doing their duty, there is not much hope for the public.

New Cars Combine Economy With Dependability

Oldsmobile's brilliantly-styled 1946 model incorporates a long list of new features and advancements, most important being the new Hydra-Matic Drive—available as an option—which affords fully automatic shifting through four forward speeds and totally eliminates the clutch pedal.

Thirty-four new and improved features of the Dodge DeLuxe and Special DeLuxe models include more powerful brakes, new manifold for faster cold weather starts, and self-cleaning gas filter located in the tank. Styling highlights are the chrome grille, wrap-around bumpers—front and rear—new rear fenders and special hard-wearing enamel finish.



In the new Pontiac Fleetleader series, a new Vacuum Metering carburetor system gives the same engine perfomance as that obtained by higher octane fuels, and the ball bearing clutch release is self-lubricating. Large, attractive radiator grille improves the cooling system efficiency.

The new Chevrolet Stylemaster Sport Sedan, now moving off assembly lines, is the result of modern styling, presenting a smart and massive appearance. Distinction is imparted in array of color combinations and two-tone hues.

(Continued from Page 42)

Bank of Montreal	48%	120%
Bell Telephone ..	30%	75%
Imperial Tob.	40%	73%
Foundation Co...	61%	183%
Hollinger Consolidated	63%	243%
Howard Smith..	76%	375%
Consolidated Paper	93%	1440%
Maple Leaf Milling	86%	1033%
United Steel	77%	400%

We have purposely divided the above nine stocks into three groups. Even casual observation will show that each group has distinct characteristics. For instance, the first three stocks had an average decline of 39% which was considerably lower than that of the Averages during the same period. At the same time their average advance was only 89% against 160% for the Averages.

Of course every reader knows that these three stocks are among the most conservative Canadian common stock investments but even they give very considerable opportunity for trading profits.

Now the second group of three had an average decline of 66% which was a little greater than the averages during the same period; whereas these same three stocks advanced, on average, 267% against only 160% for the averages. Or to put it another way, this group of three had a little wider velocity than the theoretical Industrial Averages.

To conclude our study of these nine stocks let us notice that the average decline of the last three was 85% but their succeeding advances averaged 958% against only 160% for the Averages.

Observation of Canadian stocks over a long period enables one to note that they have habits somewhat similar to those shown in this article. While changing business and economic conditions are always affecting individual companies it is possible to classify the great majority of common stocks as follows;—

Group "A"—Investment stocks that normally fluctuate less than Averages.

Group "B"--Speculative investment stocks that fluctuate more widely, and

Group "C"—The Speculations that have very wide velocity.

Relative Velocity

Perhaps a word on Relative Velocity is in order at this stage. Relative velocity is used by many of the larger and better known U.S. statistical and advisory services in order to study Stock Habits. Relative velocity is simply an expression used to represent the percentage advance or decline of an individual stock over any period in relation to the percentage advance of the Averages during the same period. Thus, when Bank of Montreal advanced 120% against an advance of 160% in the Averages, its Relative Velocity was .75; (160 divided into 120.)

A study of Stock Habits is only possible if Relative Velocity figures are kept and studied over a long period.

But from such studies much can be learned. Not a few leading and eminent financial advisers place more faith in a study of price movements of individual stocks than they do in statistical information compiled from annual financial statements, which by its very nature, must be somewhat obsolete. It is not suggested that investors can do away with the orthodox methods of evaluating securities, but it has been demonstrated, over a five year period, that stocks selected from a study of their habits have performed very much better than those selected by judgment of even the best-known statisticians.

What does a study of Canadian Stock Habits teach us?

Possibly three things. These could be summed up by saying that successful investment depends on knowing;—

(1) When to buy (or sell)

(2) What to buy (or sell)

(3) That diversification is essential.

SATURDAY NIGHT assist its readers by publishing "The Business and Market Forecast" by "Haruspex," which answers the first question.

Perhaps succeeding issues may assist them in choosing what to buy and how they can diversify their holdings.

NEWS OF THE MINES

New Manitoba Area Has Promise Of Providing Several Mines

By JOHN M. GRANT

IT IS LESS than three decades since the commencement of metal mining in Manitoba—a province of which three-fifths is potential mineral bearing territory—but it is now experiencing the greatest activity in its history and optimism is the keynote. The province already has its outstanding mining exhibits in territory long regarded only as fur country and recent developments indicate that opportunities unlimited still exist in Manitoba's northlands. The Snow Lake-Herb Lake has been much in the limelight but, latterly the spotlight has become focussed on the Granville Lake area due to interesting nickel-copper discoveries. A great deal of prospecting and exploration has been carried out during the past few years by Sherritt Gordon Mines and this has resulted in two discoveries. To date work on the Lynn Lake property has proven the existence of a nickel-copper bearing zone for a length of 4,500 feet with both ends still open. Several properties have been acquired which officials state would be of value in the event of power and transportation becoming available.

•

In the opinion of Eldon L. Brown, president, Sherritt Gordon Mines at Lynn Lake have not just a new mine, but a new mining district, where they should eventually have

(Continued on Page 47)

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MACFIE RED LAKE LAKE ROWAN (1945)

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J. K. WILSON, President,
Canadian Electrical Association

Pulp and paper, largest single industrial buyer of goods and services in Canada, is also by far the greatest individual purchaser of electricity. Excluding the 650,000 horsepower developed in its own plants, it spends more than $15 million annually for purchased power. There are single newsprint mills in Canada which use considerably more electrical energy than the cities of Montreal and Toronto combined require for street lighting and all domestic needs.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

V. C. F., Regina, Sask.—Operations of CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE CO. are at capacity levels, though materials continue in short supply, William Casey, president reports. The company has about 1,000 men, the same as last August. The order for 115 locomotives for India has been completed, and in addition 30 of the 60 locomotives ordered by Belgium have been shipped, Mr. Casey stated. Work on the balance of the Belgian order and on the 20 locomotives ordered for the Canadian Pacific Railway and the 40 for France will keep operations at capacity level to the spring of 1947. On basis of the $1.14 excluding, or $4.83 including, refundable Excess Tax portion, earned per common share in 1945, earnings of $8.52 a share on common stock may be shown for 1946, it is estimated. However, operating costs are increasing, while prices for locomotives are fixed by contract, so it is assumed that earnings may be below estimates.

F. S., North Bay, Ont.—I cannot suggest any better method of ascertaining the business openings in mining towns than that you are pursuing. I think you would be well advised to follow the same procedure in the case of Red Lake. The STEEP ROCK IRON area appears assured of a long life, and the Red Lake field is one of the busiest in Canada today, with every indication that more producers will be a reality before long. W. P. Mackle, is mine-manager at COCHENOUR-WILLANS GOLD MINES and the mine post office is McKenzie Island, Ontario. The resident manager of MADSEN RED LAKE GOLD MINES is E. G. Crayston, and his post office address, Madsen, Ontario. A. E. Pugsley, is mine-manager of HASAGA GOLD MINES, and his address Red Lake, Ontario. Undoubtedly one of these engineers, who are at the actual scene, could furnish you with first hand information as to existing business opportunities.

P. B. Hamilton, Ont.—Yes, a dividend of 20 cents per share is to be paid on the common stock of THRIFT STORES LTD. on July 15 to shareholders of record June 30. Dividends on the common stock were paid in 1933 and 1934 and since then none have been paid. Declaration of the present dividend which is designated as a quarterly payment places the stock on an 80 cents per annum basis. In February of this year the company paid off all arrears on the preferred stock, which has now been called for redemption on July 1.

R.W.J., Saint John, N.B.—Yes, you are correct, WAKEKO MINES is controlled by Leitch Gold Mines. The property adjoins Wasa Lake on the east and Wingait on the south. Some interesting intersections were secured in a series of drill holes put down but the only values obtained were near the boundaries of the other companies and the zone appeared to dip on to the neighboring ground. I understand no exploration is proceeding at present but it is altogether likely the property will get another test.

J. K. A., Fort William Ont.—Net earnings of HUNT'S LIMITED for 1945 were about 30 per cent in excess of the previous year's figure at around $97,000, equal to between 72 cents and 73 cents a share on the new

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things:—
(1) What to buy (or sell)
(2) When to buy (or sell)

This new weekly service by SATURDAY NIGHT—a study of Canadian stock habits—is intended to provide answers to the first question. (The Business and Market Forecast, by "Haruspex," deals with the second.)

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the Averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

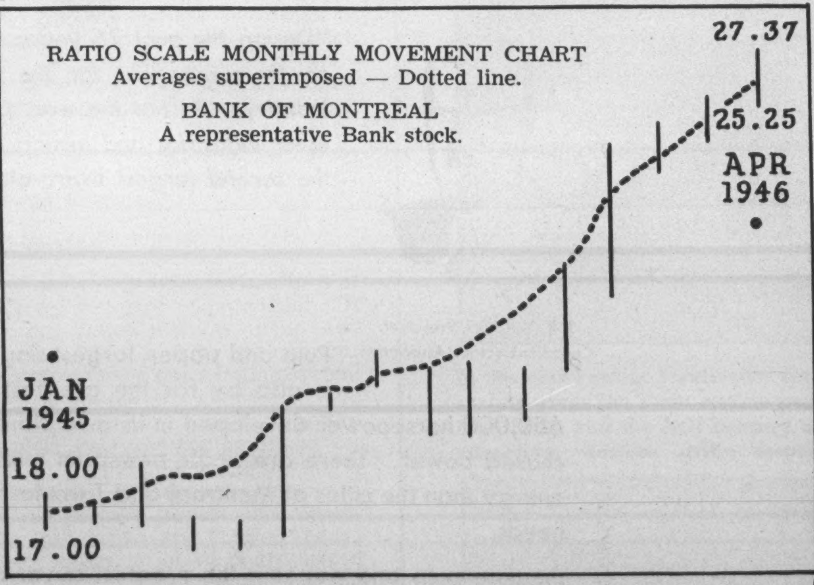
A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The investment Index is the yield of any stock expressed as a percentage of the average yield of all stocks, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

BANK OF MONTREAL

PRICE — $ 26.00
YIELD — 3.1%
INVESTMENT INDEX — 116
GROUP — "A"
FACTORS — Neutral

	Averages	Bank of Montreal
Last 12 months	Up 42.9%	Up 55.2%
Last 1 month	Up 4.1%	Up 1.9%
1942 low 1946 high	UP 160.0%	Up 118.9%



SUMMARY—Bank of Montreal stock price movements are typical of all Canadian bank stocks.

Rated Group "A" it can be expected that average price movements will not be as extreme as those of the averages. This is true of Bank of Montreal in that it has only advanced 118.9% from the extreme low of 1942 whereas the averages have risen 160.0%. However, during the period charted above it will be seen that it closely parallels the averages, and during the past 12 months it has somewhat exceeded them.

If, as and when the market turns down, Bank of Montreal (and other Bank stocks) can be expected to constitute more conservative media for the investment of funds allocated to common stocks than those of the more speculative types found in Groups "B" and "C." However, the figures given above show clearly that bank stocks afford plenty of opportunity for trading profits during any advance of the Averages.

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McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 74

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending June 30th, 1946 payable July 15th, 1946 to shareholders of record at the close of business June 29th, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

134,624 shares of Class A and B stock outstanding. In January 1946, the Class A and B stock, of which a total of 33,656 shares were issued, was split on a 4-for-1 basis, bringing the combined number of Class A and B shares outstanding to 134,624. Net profits for 1944 were reported at $74,297, equal to $2.21 a share on the 33,656 shares of Class A and B stock outstanding at December 31, 1944. Sales for 1945 approximated $2,078,000 and were at a new peak, compared with $2,052,809 for 1944. Business for the first four periods of 1946, or the four months ended April 30, was moderately ahead of similar period a year ago and with less severe rationing restrictions, manufacturing and sales facilities being increased, prospects for continuation of this improvement for the remaining eight months appear to be excellent. The company now operates 32 stores in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London, selling bakery, confectionery and restaurant products. Further locations in Toronto and elsewhere are under consideration.

D. K. C., Montreal, Quebec.—I understand RENO GOLD MINES plans resumption of operations when conditions permit. Sufficient working capital was retained in the treasury when the capital distributions were made, to resume production at the Central Zeballos mine which it operates on a basis returning 40% of the net profit.

G. F. K., Port Credit, Ont.—RUSSELL INDUSTRIES LTD. will pay an initial dividend on June 28 of 10 cents a share on its no par value common stock. This is equivalent to the quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share distributed March 30 on the old common stock that was split four for one in April. The March payment, however, represented a 10-cent increase in the quarterly rate of 30 cents a share that had been in effect on the old common since March 31, 1944. The company also declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable June 28.

E. M. T., Toronto, Ont.—The prospects for NATIONAL MALARTIC GOLD MINES appear quite favorable. Once labor and supplies are more available it can be expected operations will be resumed and this probably will be in the spring. A substantial tonnage of ore has been developed and indicated, which is suggestive of a profitable operation. Further progress at this property, located between Sladen Malartic and East Malartic, was prevented by the war. Finances for development were provided by Noranda, Hollinger and Quebec Gold Mining Corporation, with the latter having direction of the operation. The agreement with the above mentioned companies provides for a reorganization whereby shareholders of National Malartic will receive one share of new stock for each two presently held.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Hold Your Stocks!

By HARUSPEX

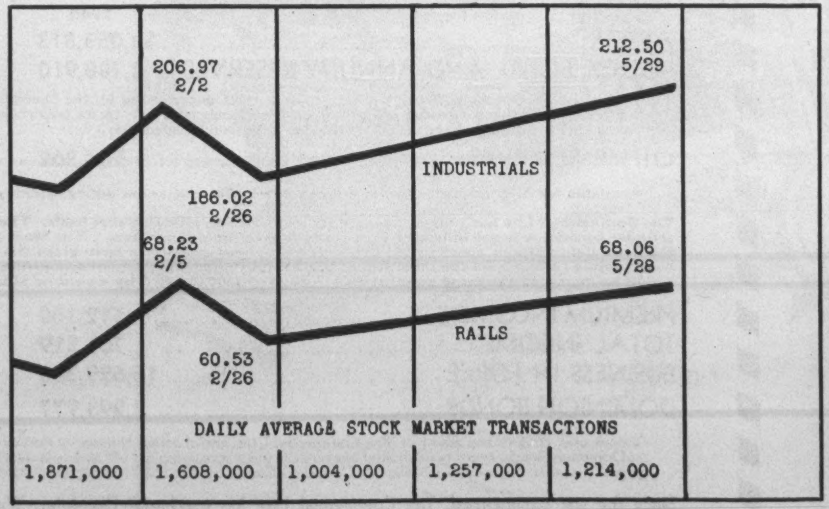
CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: With reconversion expected to be well completed by mid-year, the one to two-year market trend, while subject to occasional intermediate interruption, such as that witnessed in February, is regarded as forward.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the February low points of 186.02 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 60.53 on the rail average.

Market perspective designates the 20-point decline of the Dow-Jones industrial average occurring in February as a normal technical cancellation of the major leg of advance running from July of the previous year. Out of this sharp decline, rally, or rebound, then ensued into early April, as was the normal expectancy. This rally was followed by a line formation, or narrow trading range—not an unusual development as the market awaited its next major impulse for advance or decline. After eight weeks this line was recently broken on the upside, suggesting resumption by the market of the main upward trend, which trend will be definitely confirmed when and if the rail average moves decisively above its early February peak at 68.23.

In process of moving out of the line on the upside, the market, in terms of the Dow-Jones industrial average, advanced from 200.65 to 212.50. A normal technical cancellation of this advance would be a retracement of 1/3 to 2/3 of the gain or a decline by the industrial average into the 209.205 area. There is nothing in the picture to indicate that the price recession of last week represents other than such retracement in full or in part. Volume, which has declined precipitantly as the recession has progressed, would tend to back up this conclusion. Accordingly, we regard the current period as one where stock portfolios are to be maintained intact, with use of cash reserves for careful purchases of out-of-line issues.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable July 2nd, 1946 to shareholders of record at close of business June 15th, 1946.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividend.

No par value Common Stock

No. 27, Interim, 30c. per share, payable July 31st, 1946, to holders of record at the close of business June 28th, 1946.

L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary.
Montreal, May 17th, 1946.

★
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THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

2nd JULY 1946,

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By Order of the Board,
P. SIMMONDS,
6th June, 1946. Manager.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED
DIVIDEND No. 72

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending June 30th, 1946 payable by cheque dated July 15th, 1946, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on June 29th, 1946. Such cheques will be mailed on July 15th, 1946, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Vancouver, B.C. Secretary
June 7th, 1946.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Competition in Rates and Forms Versus Compulsory Regulation

By GEORGE GILBERT

Competition among the various insurance organizations engaged in the business has been depended upon in this country—and with generally satisfactory results—to protect the public against excessive fire insurance rates and unfair discrimination in premium charges.

But in many states across the line fire insurance rates are subject to regulation by the Insurance Commissioner under the rating laws of the state. Consideration is now being given to the question whether rating laws should include other powers.

IN Canada competition is depended upon by the authorities to protect the public against excessive fire insurance rates and unfair discrimination in premium charges between risks of essentially the same character and classification. And that there is no lack of competition in the business in this country is made plain by the fact that last year in the single Province of Ontario there were 203 joint stock tariff and non-tariff companies licensed to transact fire insurance, as well as 66 farmers' mutuals, 11 hardware and other mutuals, 7 cash mutuals without share capital, 5 cash mutuals with share capital, 11 reciprocal exchanges, Lloyd's non-marine underwriters, and 11 associated New England factory mutuals. Besides there were 9 unlicensed insurers which did a certain amount of business in Ontario in 1945.

How the business was split up among the various classes of insurers in Ontario in 1945 is shown in advance figures recently released by the Ontario Insurance Department. The net premiums earned by the joint stock insurance companies amounted to $16,221,893, as compared with $14,465,443 in 1944, while the net losses incurred in 1945 were $9,764,337, as compared with $8,537,214 in the previous year, the loss ratio in 1945 being 60.19 per cent, as against 59.02 per cent in 1944.

Business of Mutuals

Net premiums earned by the 66 farmers' mutuals in 1945 were $1,895,631, as compared with $1,828,971 in the previous year, while the net losses incurred in 1945 were $1,007,578, as compared with $1,142,098 in the previous year, the loss ratio in 1945 being 53.15 per cent of the net premiums earned, as against 62.44 cent in 1944.

Net premiums earned by the 11 hardware, lumber and other mutuals in Ontario in 1945 were $936,101, as compared with $922,499 in the previous year, while the net losses incurred were $423,210, as compared with $538,821 in 1944, the loss ratio in 1945 being 45.21 per cent of the net premiums earned, as against 58.41 per cent in 1944.

Net premiums earned by the 7 cash mutuals without share capital were $1,709,772, as compared with $1,663,857 in 1944, while the net losses incurred were $831,591, as compared with $858,541 in 1944, the loss ratio in 1945 being 48.61 per cent of the net premiums earned, as against 51.60 per cent in 1944. Net premiums earned by the 5 cash mutuals with share capital were $600,813, as compared with $502,375 in 1944, while the net losses incurred were $333,091, as compared with $337,962 in 1944, the loss ratio in 1945 being 55.44 per cent of the net premiums earned, as against 67.27 per cent in 1944.

In 1945 the net premiums earned in Ontario by the 11 licensed reciprocal exchanges were $196,422, as compared with $203,332 in the previous year, while the net losses incurred were $96,305, as compared with $194,346 in 1944, the loss ratio in 1945 being 49.03 per cent of the net premiums earned, as against 95.58 per cent in 1944.

Then we come to Lloyd's non-marine underwriters whose net earned fire premiums in Ontario in 1945 amounted to $292,004, as compared with $302,600 in the previous year, while their net losses incurred totalled $139,371, as compared with $112,590 in 1944, the loss ratio in 1945 being 47.73 per cent of the net premiums earned, as against 37.21 per cent in 1944.

Last on the list comes the 11 associated New England factory mutuals whose net premium deposits earned in Ontario in 1945 amounted to $330,956, as compared with $496,072 in the previous year, while their net losses incurred were $193,548, as compared with $257,771 in 1944, the loss ratio in 1945 being 58.48 per cent of the net premiums earned, as against 51.96 per cent in 1944.

While the insuring public have the choice of dealing with stock companies, mutual companies, reciprocal exchanges, Lloyd's non-marine underwriters, organizations operating through agents and organizations operating without agents, it is to be noted that of the total net premiums written by all types of insurers in Ontario in 1945, $23,938,412, no less than $17,321,497, or over 76 per cent was written by the joint stock companies, tariff and non-tariff, operating through agents.

Rating Bureaus Compulsory

Although there is little or no government supervision of rates or rate-making organizations in Canada, the existing competition among the companies and the use of rating methods which encourage safer construction and better fire protection, have had the effect of bringing about a material reduction in the average rate charged for fire insurance over a period of years. In 1925, for instance, the average rate charged for fire insurance in Canada was 98 cents per $100 of insurance, whereas in 1944, the latest year for which government figures are available, the average rate charged was 63 cents per $100.

While in Canada it is optional whether or not a fire insurance company shall belong to a rate-making body, such as a board of underwriters or tariff association, in certain states across the line every insurance company or other insurer authorized to effect insurance against the risk of loss or damage by fire is required to maintain or be a member of a rating bureau.

Under such a law it is provided that a rating bureau may consist of one

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Western Canadian Department, Randall Building, Vancouver, B. C.

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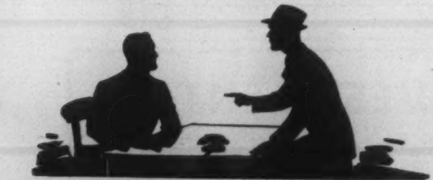

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1945 The Commercial Life's Greatest Year of Progress

ABSOLUTE SECURITY WITH
The Commercial Life line

SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR 1945

PAID TO BENEFICIARIES (Mortality)..............................$ 89,729
PAID TO LIVING POLICYHOLDERS (including Dividends to Policyholders).............. 173,453
TOTAL PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES..............$263,182

PAID on POLICIES and BONDS SINCE ORGANIZATION (INCLUDING DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS) Over $5,750,000

	1945	1944	% Increase
ASSETS	$4,053,813	$3,439,148	17.87
POLICY, BOND, AND ANNUITY RESERVES	2,788,910	2,525,879	10.30

This is the amount computed on a strict actuarial basis as prescribed by the Dominion Insurance Act to absolutely guarantee the fulfilment of the obligations of The Commercial Life to its policyholders. Never in the history of Dominion life insurance have the policy reserves been found inadequate.

	1945	1944	% Increase
OTHER RESERVES	504,262	490,643	2.77

Available for further protection of policyholders over and above policy reserves.

The Commercial Life has this year placed its securities on a Book Value basis. The Book Value is considered much sounder because it is not inflated by unsteady Market Value increases. The Market Value of our securities exceeds the Book Value shown above by $97,862.97 and if our securities had been given the Market Value as in the past our Assets would be increased the same amount and would on this statement amount to $4,151,676.34, and our surpluses would be increased the same amount and instead of $504,262.46 they would be $602,125.43.

	1945	1944	% Increase
PREMIUM INCOME	512,160	424,790	20.56
TOTAL INCOME	761,519	653,870	16.46
BUSINESS IN FORCE	16,629,363	15,003,305	10.83
DOMINION BONDS	2,293,977	1,715,650	33.70

This is over 60% of the assets of The Commercial Life, and through the heavy purchases by life insurance companies of Dominion Bonds, every policyholder of every life insurance company of Canada is thus through his or her life insurance premiums subscribing substantially for Dominion Bonds besides their independent purchases.

Since the war commenced, The Commercial Life has purchased Dominion War Bonds to an amount greater than the first five years' premiums of all the business written during that period.

The Commercial Life has always considered its foremost responsibility the support of the Dominion in its magnificent war effort; a war effort that, in proportion to population, was not surpassed by any other country in the world.

THE COMMERCIAL LIFE
Assurance Company of Canada

The Commercial Life is in a strong financial position and is now engaged in further development. The Commercial Life has a very liberal full-time and part-time contract for representatives throughout the country, and in the offices already established has adopted the monthly Division plan by which business is sold with premiums paid monthly and collections made. The Commercial Life thinks their men make more money than the average life insurance man, and will be glad to receive applications from men who are looking forward to making life insurance their life business.

Western Head Office, Edmonton: H. C. COOPER, Manager; E. C. NAYLOR, Manager (Monthly Division)
North Ontario Office, Sudbury: ERNEST J. JACKSON, Manager; Toronto Agency: J. G. CAMPBELL, Manager

Head Office, Toronto, Ontario

or more insurers, and when consisting of two or more insurers is required to admit to membership any authorized insurer applying therefore. The expense of such bureau is shared by the members in proportion to the gross premiums, less return premiums, received by each member in the state during the preceding year, to which may be added an annual fee not exceeding $25. Each member has one vote.

At the present time the Insurance Commissioners of the various states are considering what changes should be made in the rating laws in order to meet the requirements with which the insurance business will have to comply after January 1, 1948, when the moratorium granted by Congress comes to an end, and the federal laws relating to inter-state commerce will become applicable to the insurance business, unless the states have in the meantime adopted suitable legislation for the regulation of the business.

One of the important questions placed before the Insurance Commissioners and the All-Industry Committee by the Deputy Superintendent of Insurance of West Virginia is whether any proposed rating bill to have the approval of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners should include the power of the state to regulate and supervise the expense portion as well as the loss portion of the premium dollar. So far most regulation has been confined to the loss element, leaving the companies to regulate the expense element.

• •

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

several mines. The area is located 120 miles from the nearest railway at Sherridon, Manitoba, and there is no hydro-electric power available in the area, consequently the company's program will have to include the building of a railroad and development of hydro-electric power. In order to justify such an extensive development program Mr. Brown estimates that it will be necessary to have at least 20,000,000 tons of ore indicated by diamond drilling and underground work. A total of 1,400,000 tons of material averaging 0.84% nickel and 0.55% copper has been indicated in one deposit to a depth of 900 feet, and he feels confident that the objective will eventually be reached. Anomalies are reported being found faster than they can be diamond drilled. The question of financing is now receiving study and it is pointed out that exhaustion in part of the original mine would permit using of mining plant there and that eventually the whole Sherritt plant could be utilized, meaning a saving of $2,000,000 in capital expenditure.

•

A pioneer developer in Manitoba is Robert J. "Bob" Jowsey, and it is noteworthy that God's Lake Gold Mines, of which he is president, has staked 144 claims in the Granville area, adjoining the Sherritt Gordon discovery. Mr. Jowsey has long been highly optimistic as to the future of mining in Manitoba and for some years has been interested in the base metal possibilities of the province. The development of the God's Lake properties is to be supervised by Sherritt and Mr. Brown recently described them as the most favorable ground outside the Sherritt group.

•

Seven mining companies were incorporated during 1945 by Vincent Mining Corporation, the annual report reveals, and it now has managing-control of 23 mining companies. The company has an interest in mining claims totalling 43,986 acres on which 131,195 feet of diamond drilling has been done. Six properties are being drilled at the present time. Mining properties in Malartic, Vassan, Benoit, Cuvier and McKenzie townships, Quebec, were staked last year. In Ontario a substantial share interest was acquired in Silver-Miller Mines, Cobalt, and groups of claims in the Rush Lake and Steep Rock areas were added to the holdings. During the year geophysical surveys were made in the Malartic district on the following properties: Hugh Malartic, Citralam Malartic, Vinray Malartic, and Bradnor Malartic, and on Beaudelair Mines in the Noranda-Rouyn district. During the coming year prospecting and exploration expeditions extending beyond the present boundaries will be undertaken, Norman Vincent, president, points out, and full use will be made of the aeroplane, two-way radio, and the most modern geophysical methods of prospecting and exploration. Funds advanced by Vincent Mining Corp. for mining development work and industrial expansion amounted to $307,190.

•

During 1944 and early 1945 Laroma Midlothian Mines put down 17 diamond drill holes, totalling 7,214 feet, to explore the carbonate zone and adjoining areas, but assay results of core sampled did not return any values of commercial grade. Further detailed prospecting of the claims is planned at some time in the future. The directors are on the lookout for another property or a participation in financing the development of a property.

•

Osulake Mines located on O'Sullivan Lake, approximately 40 miles north of Little Long Lac, reports that assay returns from five additional drill holes completed during the break-up period indicate continuity of commercial widths and grades for the zone length of 550 feet drilled to date. D. F. Hurd, president, states the ore zone is open at both ends and indications from recent holes is that the two ore shoots cut in earlier holes have merged and that a third shoot has been intersected. A third diamond drill capable of going to 3,000 feet has been purchased and a deep test is planned for an early date.

•

Acquisition of numerous properties and interests is shown by Moneta Porcupine Mines in the annual report for the year ending March 31, 1946. Due partly to this, a decline in the value of securities and payment of a dividend, net working capital was reduced from $1,493,868 to $1,146,339. Value of bonds and stocks fell from $1,181,727 to $968,558. A net loss for the year of $4,181 is shown. Considerable field activity was carried out during the year, a field department having been organized which examined many prospects.

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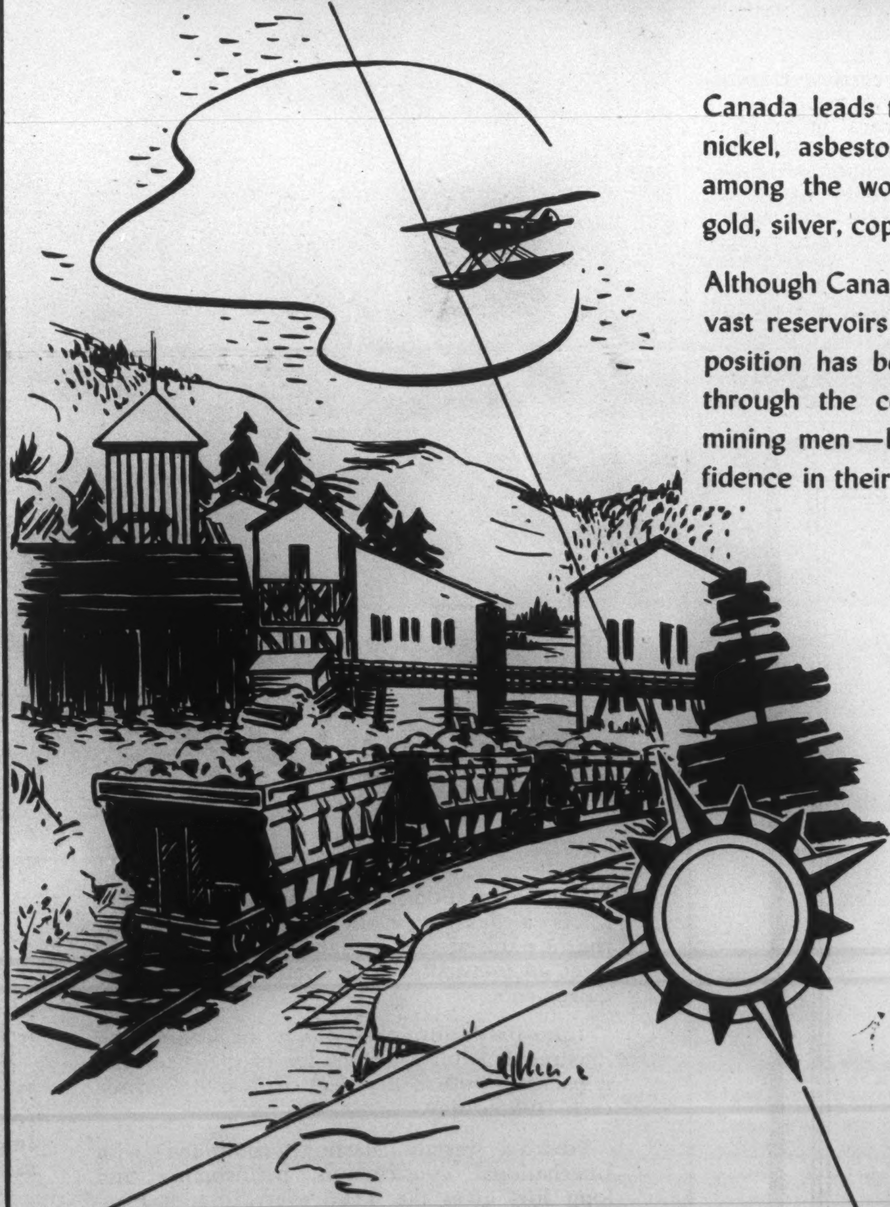

Canada leads the world in the production of nickel, asbestos, uranium and cobalt, and is among the world leaders in the mining of gold, silver, copper and zinc.

Although Canada has been blessed with these vast reservoirs of natural wealth, her present position has been no accident. It has come through the courage and tireless efforts of mining men—backed by those who had confidence in their sincerity.

Canada's rapid expansion in mining development is of vital concern to the Vincent Corporation. Through diversified interests in gold, silver, iron and coal properties, they are proud to be playing a part in the development of the Dominion's natural resources.

The Corporation's Annual Report will be mailed upon request.

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VCS

U.S. Loan Limelights Sterling Balances

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Mr. Vinson's statement regarding the "sterling balances" in connection with the U.S. loan to Britain came as a shock, says Mr. Layton. Although undoubtedly any money Britain receives by loan should help to meet her present indebtedness, there had been no previous indication that anything so specific and so burdensome as the figures mentioned had been either discussed or accepted by British representatives in Washington last December.

If, as it appears, there has been any misunderstanding in this connection between Britain and the U.S., it is to be hoped that it will not be allowed to irritate further the already superficially disturbed relations between the two countries.

London.

NO ONE is altogether happy about the "sterling balances" controversy except inveterate opponents of the American loan, who see here another opportunity to get the whole thing rejected by the House of Representatives on the ground that it is based on a misunderstanding.

Mr. Dalton's replies to questions in Parliament have necessarily been somewhat uninformative. The truth is that this question is too delicate to be bandied about until proposals for the balances are far enough advanced to be presented to the holders.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Vinson had to mention figures before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, and it is likewise unfortunate that the figures, having been mentioned, have received so much publicity. However, they have been presented to the world and have, therefore, to be examined.

The sterling balances — representing Britain's war indebtedness to the Dominions, India, and various other Allied countries—total £3,500 million. This amount is, on paper, due to be redeemed by Britain; and the enormous problem is not, essentially, one that can be decided between Britain and the United States alone. But Article 10 of the Washington Agreement dealt with this matter in general terms, since obviously any assistance which Britain gets from the U.S., Canada, or elsewhere, should help to meet her obligations.

Four Times U.S. Loan

Only a start can be made; for the total is nearly four times the size of the U.S. loan, and represents over four year's exports at the current rate. Part of the obligation is to be written off altogether—or, as Article 10 states more diplomatically, "adjusted as a contribution to the settlement of war and postwar indebtedness." It has then to be decided how much of the balance can be converted for current transactions in the early future.

That was the general principle in the Agreement ratified by the British Parliament. The question now is whether the U.S. House of Representatives, if it passes the Agreement, will have something more specific in mind.

For Mr. Vinson quite clearly stated figures. The overall picture which he presented is of a total indebtedness scaled down from £3,500 million to £2,500 million by various "adjustments;" £500 million of this figure to be immediately released out of present British resources—assumed to be the gold holding and existing foreign exchange reserves (if they can still realize so much)—plus £200 million immediately convertible into dollars; the remaining £1,800 million to be funded and released by instalments over 50 years from 1951.

Figures Not Mentioned?

It is almost inconceivable that the matter was discussed in Washington last December without any figures being mentioned; anyway, Mr. Dalton has admitted that Article 10 has subsequently been discussed between the two Governments. It also seems nearly inconceivable that an arrangement so burdensome as Mr. Vinson outlined could have been accepted by the British representatives.

Although, nominally, the obligations would not have to be met out of the dollar loans, the distinction is really academic: the simple fact is that, while the U.S. loan provided £937½ million, requirements for release of sterling balances would absorb £700 million. It would amount to a gigantic funding operation, whereby a proportion of various current credits would be settled by a single long-term credit, at 2 per cent interest, in place of the ½ per cent which most of the balances are earning at present. The result would be a trifling instead of the expected substantial relief of the current financial stress.

If there was really any such undertaking, the Members of Parliament voted the Agreement under a misapprehension. It is to be hoped that the misunderstanding, one way or another, will not be used to irritate further the already superficially disturbed relations between the United States and Britain.

But the controversy here has done one piece of good. It has brought the public to realize a fact of which it was only dimly aware: that the War has left this country with enormous overseas commitments to allies whose forbearance cannot last for ever. It is all very well to forget the bad times and hope that austerity will soon be alleviated. The bad times have left a huge burden, and, even though some relief might be expected out of the American loan, the loan should be regarded in itself as an austerity measure rather than as a means for lighter living. It is intended to help in financial and general economic rehabilitation; and no one can legitimately cavil if some of it is to be used to settle urgent immediate claims.

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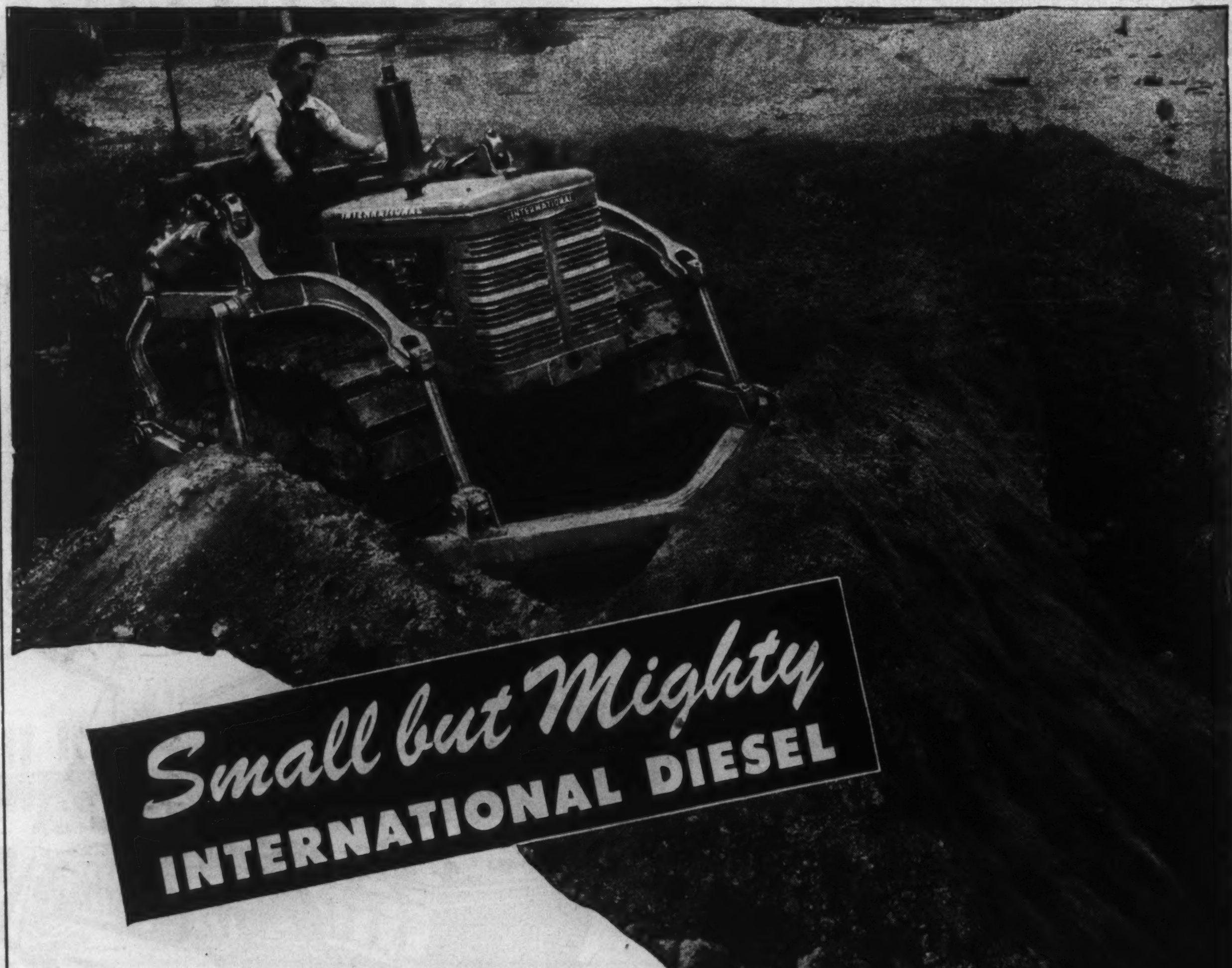

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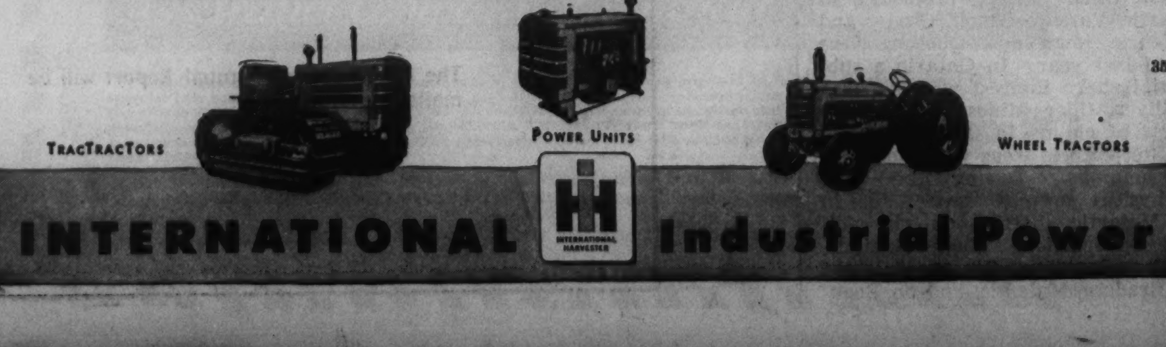35-123